

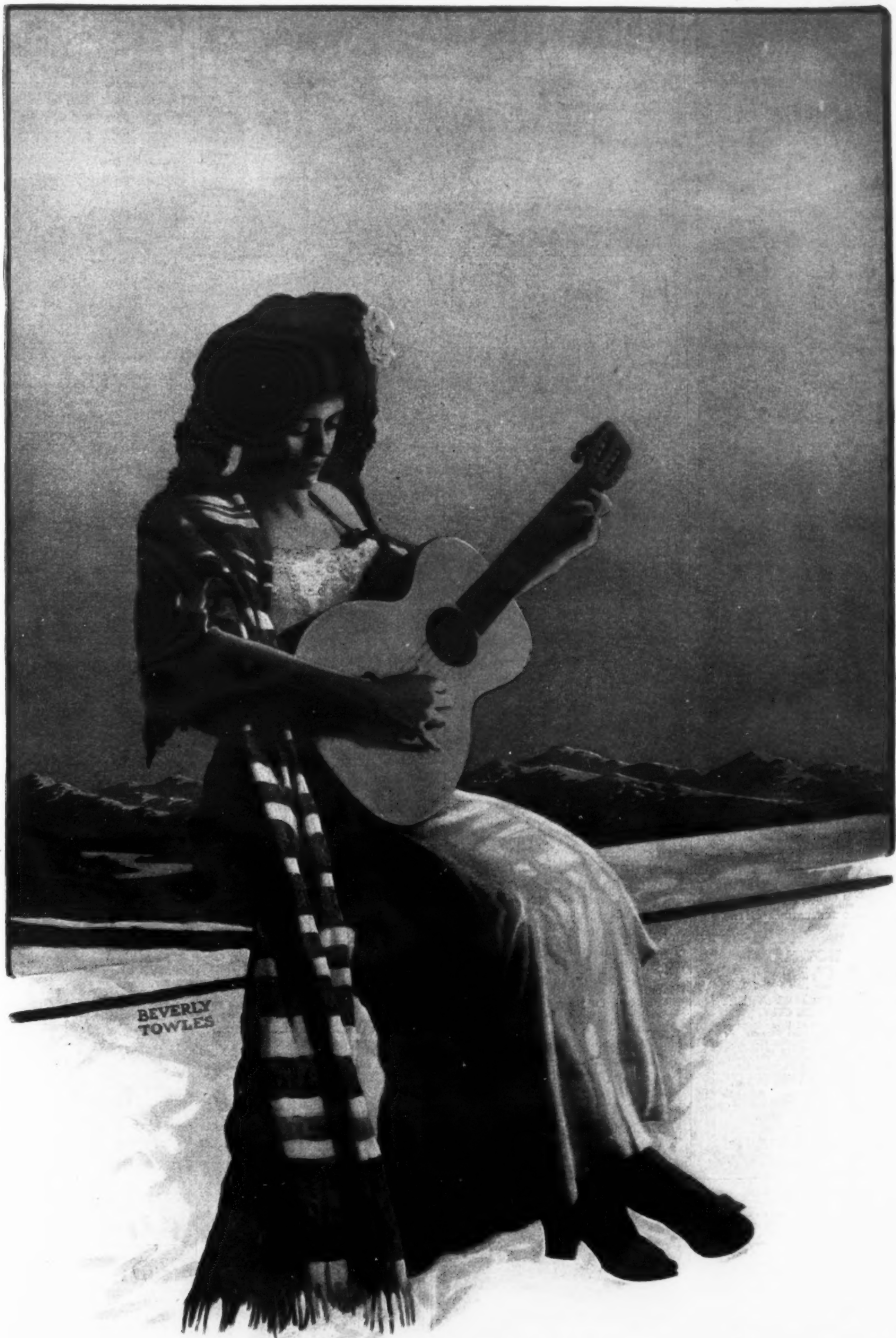
No. 2842

FEBRUARY 24, 1910

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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FOOLISHNESS



FRIEND (to depressed son of the house, whose father is giving a little amateur conjuring entertainment)—"Cheer up, old chap. It isn't your fault your gov'nor's making such an ass of himself."

His Generosity Tested.

Many writers have declared that an Irish gentleman's hospitality is unlimited, but this is a slight exaggeration, as is shown by a story borrowed from a book of Irish memoirs.

Jerry McCartie was often the guest of friends who, on account of his pleasant ways, extended to him that sort of old Irish hospitality which enabled a visitor in my own family who came for a fortnight to stay for six years.

In McCartie's case the visit stretched to nearly double that time. After eight or nine years, however, his kinsman got a little tired of his guest and let him know of his old mansion's proposed renovation, saying that he had signed a contract for having it painted from garret to cellar.

"By George!" said Jerry, "it's fortunate that I don't object to the smell of paint; and it will be well to have some one to keep an eye on the painters, now that the wall fruit is ripening."

Some months passed. Then his host informed him that he was going to be married, adding, "I thought I'd tell you in good time, so that you could make leisurely preparations to go, as the lady and you may not hit it off as well as you and I do."

With tearful eyes Jerry grasped his cousin's hand, saying, "Oh, Dan, dear, you have my hearty thanks for your consideration; but, dear, dear boy, surely if you can put up with her, I can."

Irish vs. Italian Method.

The Rev. Sanford Culver Hearn, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Yonkers, is relating a street-car incident which concerns a conductor, an Irishman, and an Italian. Each had given a dime to the fare-taker, but had received no change.

"I wanta da nick," complained the Neapolitan.

"You've got your nick. No more

nicks for you. See?" And the conductor moved to the rear platform.

The Italian sat meekly in silence, but the Irishman employed different tactics. He went to the doorway.

"Gimme five cints change," said he to the conductor.

"You've got all the change you're going to get," was the retort.

"See here," exclaimed the Irishman, "you may play that chune on a hand organ, but you can't do it on a harp! Gimme five cints."

And he got it.

Authoritative Advice.

Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, in his farewell address to the students on the eve of the Christmas vacation, said, by way of introduction:

"I hope that you are favored with good sleighing while you young people are at home. I hope also that all the young men know how to drive with one arm. If I were a girl I would not go driving with a young man unless he could drive with one arm."

The chancellor's advice was received with enthusiasm by the students.

A Matter of Position.

A prominent lawyer's wife had fads about hygienic sleeping. She once asked her husband, "Is it better to lie on the right side or on the other?"

He answered absently, "My dear, when one is on the right side, it generally is not necessary to do much lying."

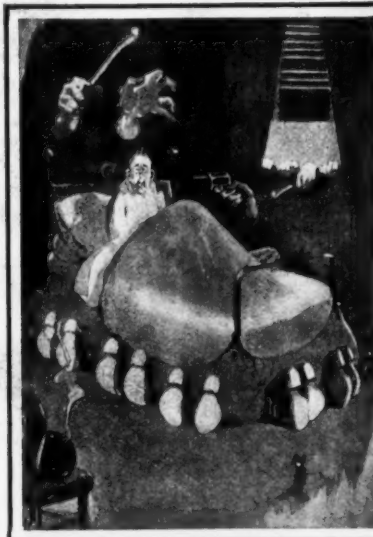
Of Course.

A lovely girl,
A crowded car.
"Please take my seat,"
And there you are.

A crowded car,
A woman plain.
She stands, and there
You are again.



GALLANT SOLDIER (requested, suddenly, to ask a blessing)—"For all we are about to receive—er—fix bayonets!"



How it seems to some of us when disturbed in the middle of the night by a mouse.

A Club Cocktail

IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT

Just strain through cracked ice and serve CLUB COCKTAILS to your guests and they'll dub you the finest mixer in the land. CLUB COCKTAILS are already mixed-to-measure—a doubly more perfect drink than any made-by-chance-work kind could ever be.

Have a bottle always handy in the house. Nine men out of ten prefer them absolutely.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whisky base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.



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"In God We Trust."

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Vol. CX.

Thursday, February 24, 1910

No. 2842

Danger Confronts the Republicans.

ON THE eve of no off-year congressional campaign since 1890 did peril to Republican supremacy present itself in such portentous shape and from so many quarters as it does at this moment. Between insurgents and regulars in each branch of Congress there are divergences which have impeded the Republicans from the beginning of the session. In each branch the insurgents have made combinations with the Democrats which have hampered their own party and have delayed legislation.

On State officers, on members of the House, or on Senators there are fights in many States between different factions of the Republicans. This is true of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, West Virginia and some of the other States east of the Alleghanies. There is a serious schism among the Republicans in Ohio, at a time, too, when there is an especial reason for harmony in a campaign in which their party will be put to a severe test in trying to defeat the present Democratic Governor, who will be renominated. If Harmon carries Ohio in 1910, he will be the inevitable candidate for the Democrats for President in 1912. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado and California are radiating centers of insurgency. In Illinois there is a fight between Governor Deneen and what is called the "Federal crowd." There is also a fight there, led by the Chicago Tribune, the most powerful Republican newspaper in the State, against Speaker Cannon. One of the tenets of the insurgent creed everywhere is hostility to "Cannonism."

With Governor Hughes firm in his determination not to accept another candidacy, and with his party discordant and demoralized, there is a possibility that the Republicans may lose New York this year. Roswell P. Flower, elected in 1891, was the latest Democratic Governor of New York. Morton, Black, Roosevelt, Odell, Higgins and Hughes, all Republicans, have been carrying the State for Governor ever since. A Democratic victory for Governor of New York in 1910 would be fully as grave a portent for the Republicans as would the re-election of Harmon in Ohio. Yet this very thing may take place. There are some signs that the Democrats of the State are patching up their old quarrels and are seriously endeavoring to unite this year on ticket and platform. With such astute leaders as D-Cady Herrick, Judge Parker and others behind this movement, it is formidable.

In the politics of the country 1910 is a year of decided activity and interest. Thirty-three States will choose Governors this year. In twenty-nine States Legislatures will be elected which will name United States Senators. An entire House of Representatives of 391 members will be elected in November. Always the party in power in the presidency loses some seats in Congress in the election which comes in the middle of the presidential term. Sometimes, as in 1874, 1882, 1890 and 1894, that party loses enough seats to put the opposing organization in control of the popular chamber. The Republican lead in the present House is only forty-six, as compared with one of 112 in the House which was elected with Roosevelt four years earlier. If the Democrats should make a net gain of twenty-four seats in this year's election, they would control the House during the second half of Mr. Taft's term.

Two things may as well be told right here. If the Democrats carry the House of Representatives in 1910, they will in all probability win the presidency in 1912. If the Democrats carry the House in 1910, a far more serious financial convulsion than that of 1907 will be precipitated upon the country. And the Republican party, being in power in the presidency, will be held responsible for the panic, hundreds of thousands who voted for the Republican ticket in 1908 will vote against it in 1912, and Mr. Taft will have a Democratic successor. For the welfare of the country, as well as for their own credit and partisan advantage, the Republicans of Senate and House must stop their wrangling, must drop their jealousies and rivalries, and must, in constructive legislation, carry out the promises of the Republican platform of 1908. Mr. Taft's talents as a peacemaker, which, under Roosevelt, were exerted in Cuba, Panama and the Philippines with signal success, have at this moment, right at his own door, a far larger and far more important field for their exercise. And Prosperity is the issue!

The War against the Billboard.

THE BILLPOSTERS of Chicago struck for three dollars a week advance, but they are sorry for it now. For, after a week of the billstickers' strike, a number of theatrical managers found that by using newspapers exclusively they were drawing bigger houses than ever before. This is simply another evi-

dence that there are legitimate fields of advertising more remunerative than the billboards and free from the objections connected with the latter. We are glad that these theatrical managers have found it out to their satisfaction.

Cincinnati is waging a successful fight against the billboard nuisance that ought to be and that might be duplicated in all of our cities. The fight has been led by the municipal art committee of the Business Men's Club, and has culminated in the adoption of a code of regulations embraced in the city's building ordinances. These regulations are directed toward, first, the character of materials that may be used (non-combustible material only being allowed); second, the limiting of their height and area; third, raising them from the ground; fourth, maintaining an open space at the end; fifth, restricting their proximity to the street and maintaining the house line; and sixth, restricting the matter that may be exposed on them. The Business Men's Club also hopes to maintain the right to require that no sign or billboard shall be erected on or facing any public park, square, municipal, county or Federal building. We hope the public-spirited of other cities will follow the example of Cincinnati's crusade.

Our material advance has been the wonder of the world for a hundred years, and now, as has always been the case in the past with old-established civilizations, we are turning our attention to the esthetic side of the nation and city, demanding not only utility, but beauty as well. One of the worst offenders against the "city beautiful" is the billboard, so it must go the way of all obstacles to progress. The time is coming when we shall look upon the billboard nuisance as a curiosity of the past.

Getting Away from Bryan.

NORMAN E. MACK, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is reported as saying that "William J. Bryan will never be the presidential candidate of the Democratic party again. It is possible that he may seek the nomination again, but I feel sure that, if he does, the party will not give it to him." It is to be hoped that Mr. Mack is correct. Every Republican feels like Mr. Taft when he said that a powerful minority party is desirable, so as to prevent the majority party from making serious blunder; but the Democracy can never become strong enough to fill this function so long as it clings to Bryan.

We notice that Mr. Mack, in a recent number of the *National Monthly*, gives a good deal of space to a speech recently made by Governor Harmon, of Ohio, in Texas. This is a good sign. It means that influential Democratic leaders are beginning to turn away from Bryan and to think of somebody else in connection with the candidacy for 1912. On the same day that Mr. Taft carried Ohio for President and Mr. Bryan lost it by 69,000, Judson Harmon carried it for Governor by 19,000. This exploit turned the country's attention to Harmon as a person who might reasonably aspire to higher honors. On the same day that Bryan was losing Indiana and Oregon for President, Thomas R. Marshall was carrying the former for Governor and George E. Chamberlain was winning the latter for United States Senator after having previously carried it twice for Governor. Nor are these three successful leaders the only presidential timber which the Democracy possesses. Joseph W. Folk carried Missouri for Governor in 1904 on the same day that Mr. Roosevelt won it for President. Mr. Folk, after his four years' service in office, is still a pretty large personage in Democratic councils. While going down the Mississippi on the way to the recent deep waterway convention at New Orleans, Governor A. C. Shallenberger, of Nebraska, suggested ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, for the presidential candidacy; and the idea appeared to please most of the Democrats who were present.

This anti-Bryan talk from Bryan's State is encouraging. It shows that, contrary to the popular notion, the Democracy is not chained to the caprices of one man. We are pained, however, to notice that our friend, Colonel Hemphill, of the *Charleston News and Courier*, is not quite so sanguine as Messrs. Mack and Shallenberger that the Nebraskan can be shaken off by his party. "It is just as certain as anything can be," says Colonel Hemphill, "that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1912. That is why he has been disciplining Bailey out in Texas; and as long as the party is not able to get rid of Bryan there is naturally only one thing left for the party to do, and that is to hold on to Bryan." He adds that "the party appears to be utterly dazed, and in its present moribund state there is only one voice heard, and that the voice of Bryan. While he is about it, it would probably be just as well for him to keep at it until he has killed the party beyond the hope of resurrection."

Our Charleston friend's fatalism has something to say for itself, yet we prefer to accept the view of our Buffalo neighbor. "France's old régime was not killed by its enemies," said Taine. "It committed

suicide." Unless it shakes off Bryan finally and permanently in 1912, this epitaph will write itself on the gravestone of the Democratic party.

The Plain Truth.

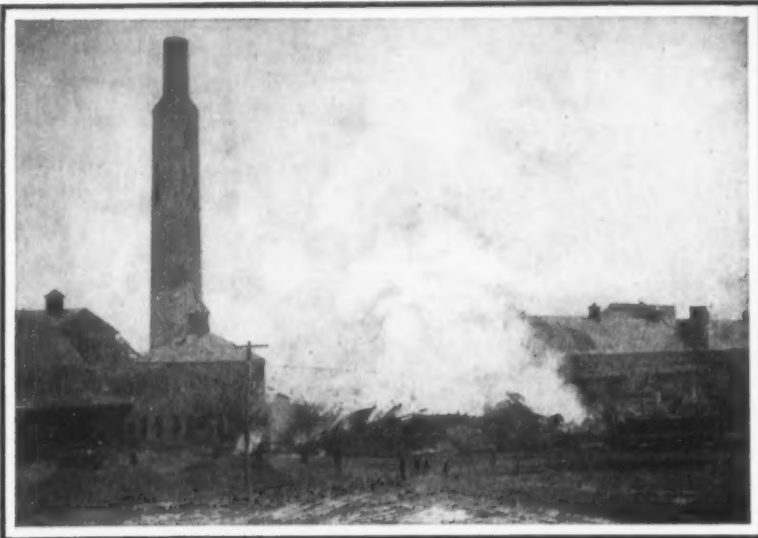
ORPHANS at so much per head is not the most humane basis upon which to care for orphan children. Joseph H. Choate, in addressing the State Charities Aid Association, of which he is president, expressed the hope of seeing the opening wedge that is to break up the "horrible system of societies levying on the public funds for the children they care for." As the result of receiving so much per child, they take in more children than they can properly care for, keep them too long, and thus exert a general pauperizing influence. The modern trend in the care of orphan children is expressed in the change of name from asylum to home and from matron to mother. But we cannot hope that the motherless child will be "mothered" in any real sense of the term so long as the main effort of such societies is to increase the number of their charges in order to secure larger appropriations.

WE HARDLY expected it from Paris, and least of all that it would start with the music-hall singers, but here it is that a protest breaks forth against the licentiousness of the stage. At a large gathering of the members of two syndicates of music-hall artists, a resolution was passed demanding, together with better salaries, the suppression of all licentious allusions and actions in public spectacles. We are glad that the nightly nastiness offered in nearly every music hall in Paris has at last aroused disgust among the players themselves. Paris has long held the primacy for vice and all kind of excess, and it sounds good to hear that a revulsion of feeling has begun here where most it is needed. But is there any one who doesn't think that our American stage has gotten terribly demoralized, too? All lovers of pure drama and those who enjoy an evening's entertainment, rollicking with fun and aglint with humor, but which sends no flush to a lady's cheek, would welcome some such movement here.

DISGUSTING is a mild word for the liberties the newspapers take with the families of our public officials. The reporter of the Philadelphia newspaper who "faked" an interview with Miss Helen Taft on the strike of the shirt-waist makers did not stop to think that his lie would fly the ocean and put the daughter of the President in a bad light among foreigners. The German papers have been making merry over the report, and hail Miss Taft as a happy successor as a democratic princess to Alice Roosevelt in providing the press with something new every day. The aim of both, according to the German writers, is the same—to obtain husbands by notoriety. Of course Berlin shows its ignorance of the American girl and its ignorance, too, of Miss Taft's prompt and emphatic denial of the interview attributed to her. It is the history of all denials that they never go so far as the accusation. But it is not hard to decide which is the more to blame—the German papers for believing what they received in an American dispatch, or the Philadelphia reporter who started the yarn.

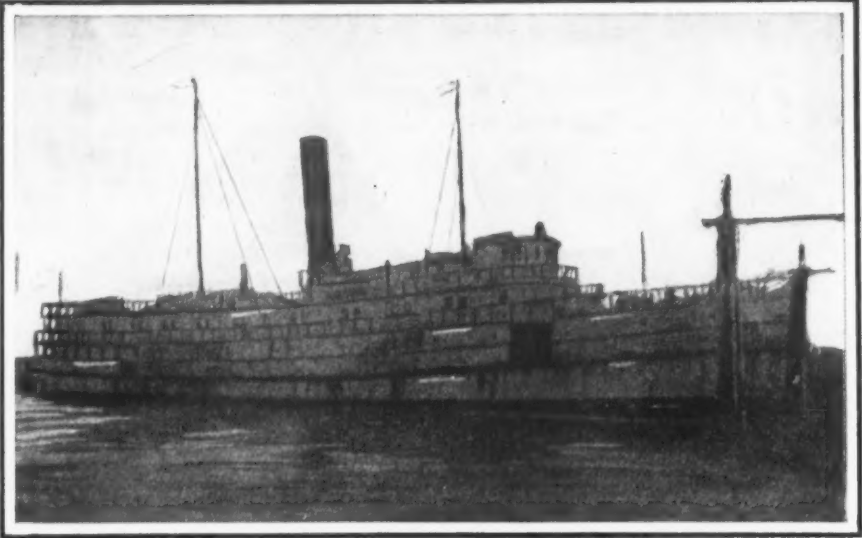
IS IT possible that Gifford Pinchot, as forester, spent \$40,000 a month illegally for the education at government expense of young men for the forest service, and that his vouchers were held up by the comptroller of the treasury? This is the news which comes from Washington, accompanied by the further statement that the forest service appeared to forget that it was merely a bureau of the Department of Agriculture and not an independent executive department. We can hardly conceive of a man of the high purposes of Mr. Pinchot violating the law while in pursuit of lawbreakers. Nothing would justify this. It is on a par with the excuse the lynchers give for the barbarities they practice. The statement that the forest service regarded itself as independent of supervision may explain Mr. Pinchot's act of insubordination in writing a letter to Senator Dolliver in violation of the President's order. Mr. Pinchot is not the only prominent officer accused of acting without specific authority of law. Recently the speaker of the House was obliged to rule that President Roosevelt, in appointing representatives to the Third International Conference of Maritime War, at Brussels, had acted without legal authority. The speaker was compelled to sustain the point of order made by Representative Harrison, of New York, against an appropriation for the continuance of the service of these representatives. Strenuous zeal in public service is to be highly commended, but when it carries a public official beyond the limitations of the law, it is as deplorable as it is inexcusable. We are living in a time when a crusade against lawbreakers, great and small, has been instituted. Let the crusaders bear in mind that the law makes no exceptions, and that those who would punish the lawbreakers must go into court with clean hands.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



DANGEROUS CONFLAGRATION IN A NEW ENGLAND STOCKYARD.

On February 9th a raging fire destroyed the plant of the New England Rendering Co., at Brighton, Mass. This is one of the largest stockyards in the East. Hundreds of cattle ran wild through the streets endangering the lives of many citizens. Help was hurried from Boston and other outside cities. One boy was killed and the damage is estimated at \$400,000.—*Jessie Brown.*



A DEEP-SEA TRAGEDY.

The steamer *Kentucky* which recently foundered off Cape Hatteras. This vessel was an old wooden steamer. She was bound from New York around Cape Horn to Seattle. One hundred and fifty miles off Sandy Hook the vessel sprang a leak and finally went down off Cape Hatteras. Wireless distress signals brought the steamer *Alamo* to the rescue of her crew. The vessel was insured for \$70,000.—*R. Spotta.*



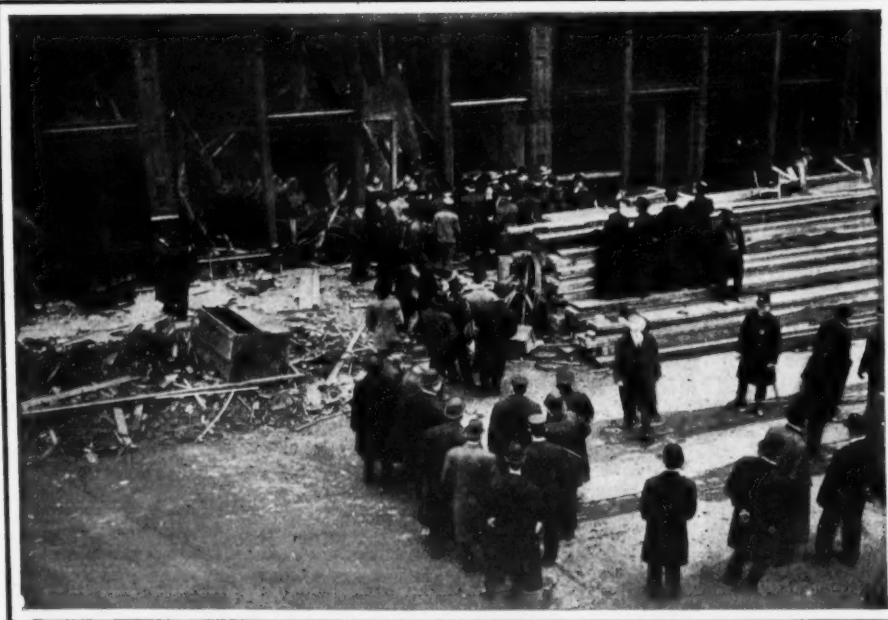
CHICAGO'S WOMEN DEMAND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Five hundred women anti-vice crusaders on January 27th marched through the streets to the City Hall in Chicago. They demanded audience with Mayor Busse and his officials and presented a petition to wipe out the "red light" district of the city.—*A. P. Risser.*



WHERE ILLINOIS TRAINS HER FARMERS.

Students at the Agricultural College, University of Illinois, learning to judge corn. The university gives a two weeks' course to all farmers who apply.—*Photograph copyrighted by the International Stereograph Co.*



A MOST PECULIAR SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

The Freiberg building in Cincinnati after it had met with a third fatal accident in a little over a month. It was partially destroyed by fire on December 22d, later its walls fell upon a building adjoining, crushing it like an egg-shell and killing six persons. On February 2d a huge derrick came crashing through from the top floor, burying three workmen and injuring four more. A peculiar phase of the accidents is that they have all occurred on Wednesdays.—*Schmidt.*



CHICAGO HONORS THE CONQUEROR OF THE POLE.

On January 26th the Geographic Society of Chicago presented Robert E. Peary with a medal commemorating his discovery of the North Pole.—*Risser.*

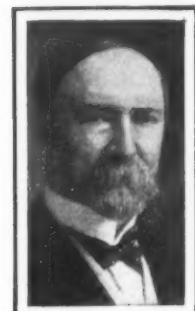


FIRE RAGING IN BOSTON'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

On February 7th, when the thermometer registered five degrees below zero, fire broke out in the Tiffan Dining Club on State Street, Boston. The Richards building opposite the Boston Stock Exchange was completely destroyed with a loss of over \$50,000. The Tiffan Dining Club is composed of prominent bankers and brokers of the Massachusetts metropolis.—*Jessie Brown.*

People Talked About

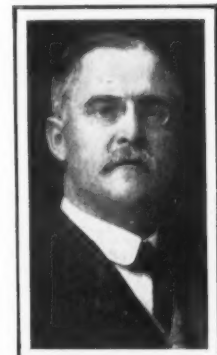
CONSIDERABLE comment has been aroused by an incident that occurred during the visit of former Vice-President Charles Warren Fairbanks to Rome. Mr. Fairbanks stopped at the Italian city on his world-girdling tour. He desired to visit the American Methodist Church at that place and to pay his respects to the Pope. It was arranged that his audience with King Victor Emmanuel would be held on Saturday and that with the Pope on Monday. Suddenly the Vatican announced that it would be impossible for his Holiness to receive the former Vice-President if he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist Church at Rome. The reason given was that the Methodists had been active in proselytizing among the Catholics.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.
The eminent American who was refused an audience by the Pope.
Copyright 1907, by Harris & Ewing

Mr. Fairbanks said that although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic Church, whose followers had played such an important part as American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise and desire to deliver an address before the Methodist congregation. He stated that he had promised to speak at the Methodist church before the Papal audience had been arranged, and that therefore he felt obliged to keep his promise. The Pope said that he could not depart from the policy adopted, as to do so would appear to give recognition to the interference of certain Protestant denominations in Rome. Interest was added to the incident by the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has also promised, on his arrival at Rome, to speak before the Methodists and also expects to have an interview with the Pope.

NOT MANY Americans are invited to the Kaiser's little family house parties. Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, was recently the guest at one of these informal gatherings at the Royal Palace in Berlin. The party included the Empress, the crown prince and one or two of the other princes. It was a typical German domestic scene. The Empress did needlework while taking part in the conversation, and the Emperor himself passed around the sandwiches. Professor Wheeler is a man of wide popularity in this country. He was born in Massachusetts in 1854. He is a graduate of Brown University and Heidelberg, Germany, and has received degrees from Princeton, Harvard, Yale and numerous other colleges. In 1879 he became an instructor at Brown University, in 1885 at Harvard. He was made professor of comparative philology in 1886 at Cornell, and professor of Greek in 1888. In 1896 he was professor of Greek at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. He has made an enviable reputation as an author and an editor.



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.
An American college president who was recently included in the German Emperor's home circle.
Vaughan.

THE French government has conferred the order of the Legion of Honor on Jefferson Seligman, of the famous New York banking house of that name.

THEY call Boston "The Hub" of the intellectual universe. Certainly it is an incubator for child prodigies. Harvard will soon find itself with a graduating class of intellectuals whose ages range from seven to sixteen. She has four students now whose ages are from eleven to fifteen. One of them recently instructed a group of college professors in the mysteries of the fourth dimension. Included in this quartet of phenomenally developed child mentalities is Norbert Weiner—the youngest person known to attain the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is fourteen years old, a graduate of Tufts College, and a student at the Harvard Graduate School. He spent but little of his time in the public schools. His father, a man of wide culture, taught him several languages in his early childhood. At Tufts College he made an enviable reputation as a student. He took an active interest in the social affairs of the college and was popular with his mates. Just what mental pabulum Boston feeds her youth is not definitely known. The recipe is secret—in the interests of "Boston for the Intellectuals, now and forever."



NORBERT WEINER.
At the age of fourteen he is a college graduate.

MAXINE ELLIOTT, the popular actress, has adopted a Broadway newsboy and is to be responsible for his education. His name is "Rusty" McGillian, and he is beginning the first stages of his education at a military school in Minnesota. Miss Elliott put aside a fund to pay for his tuition.

WHEN Alfonso of Spain went a-wooing to England and won the hand of the beautiful Princess Ena, his royal bride made a wager with her cousin, the Princess of Wales. The dignity of Wales is the mother of six children. Princess Ena, or Queen Victoria of Spain, wagered her that the royal family of Spain would, and in no long time, be greater in number than that of Wales. Queen Victoria is now the mother of three children, two boys and a girl. The latter was born on June 22d, 1909. Rumor has it that another visit from the stork is expected. Before her marriage, Spain's Queen was one of the most widely sought princesses in Europe. She is a woman of great beauty and commanding presence. She was born on October 24th, 1889. She was married when she was nineteen, and became the mother of the future King of Spain before she was twenty.



QUEEN VICTORIA
Of Spain to whom the stork's visit may mean the winning of a wager.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN, at a recent jubilee of the Paulist fathers in New York, declared that one of the reasons the republic of the United States is a success is because of the religious spirit of the people.

IT IS said that Prince de Sagan, the latest husband of Anna Gould, is proving a surprise as a business man. It is reported from Paris that he is applying intelligent business methods in the management of his wife's income and that he is saving money.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the Hon. H. H. Kohlsaat resumed the ownership of the Chicago *Record-Herald* was received with delight by his numerous friends all over the world. No journalist in this country stands higher in the estimation of the people and none has ever wielded a wider and more potent influence. His retirement from the field of newspaper activity in 1902 was a subject for regret by all who knew him and who appreciated his public spirit, his devotion to the best welfare of the Republican party, with which he has been prominently identified, and the high ideals which have always marked his work. He returns to the field of journalism, we trust, to continue in it for the rest of his life. He has re-entered it at a time when his wide experience, ripe judgment and thoughtful conservatism are greatly needed. We are sure that they will be widely felt. Mr. Kohlsaat was born fifty-six years ago in Ohio. He started his business career as a salesman for a wholesale bakery. A few years later he started a bakery and a string of restaurants for himself. Through wise investments he was enabled, in 1893, to purchase half interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of which he became business manager. He put it on a firm financial basis for the first time in its history. After selling out his interest in the *Inter-Ocean*, he bought the *Times-Herald* and the *Evening Post*, and installed himself as editor. In a single night he changed the policy of these papers from Democratic to Republican. He continued as editor and owner until 1901, when he took over the *Record* and consolidated it with the *Herald*. In 1902 he sold out the *Record-Herald* and devoted himself to his real estate and other interests until his recent repurchase of the *Record-Herald*.



HON. HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT.
After an absence of nearly eight years from active journalistic work, this veteran newspaper man has resumed possession of the well-known Chicago *Record-Herald*.—Matzene.

SHALL the Bible be permanently excluded from our public schools? Are the politicians responsible? Dr. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, in New York, thinks so. He has served a notice on the city administration that he will fight for the restoration of the Bible to the curriculum of New York public schools. He has called on the other religious sects to back him up in his fight. "The politicians," he says, "have taken away the Bible from our children in order to gain a paltry advantage with a small proportion of their constituents." Dr. Burrell is known far and wide as an uncompromising scrapper. Also he is an author of considerable note. He was born in 1844 at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. When he was twenty-three years old he was graduated from Yale University, and three years later from Union Theological Seminary. For four years he was a missionary in Chicago. In 1876 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Dubuque, Ia. There he preached until 1887, when he was called to Minneapolis. In 1891 he was installed in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York. This is the oldest church in New York. It was founded in 1628.



REV. DAVID J. BURRELL.
The politicians, he says, have driven the Bible from our schools.
McManus.

JOHAN F. MURPHY and George L. Freeman, of Springfield, Mass., returned quite recently from an excursion to the West Indies, Venezuela and the wilds of Colombia, which they made, according to Murphy, in the effort to find and bring back six rare plants. They were gone about five months, but refused to say for what plants they sought.

THIS scholarly, fatherly, contented-looking old gentleman is Thomas Garfield, of Hudsonville, Mich. He is the only brother of President James A. Garfield. At the age of eighty-seven he is well and happy. He has resided on the same farm near Hudsonville for over forty years and has not left home for over a dozen times since he moved there. He is unknown outside his immediate neighborhood, does not seek publicity, and likes to be called a plain farmer. He never went to Washington, although he was invited by his brother to make his home at the capital city. He never had the advantage of an education. He carried his brother to school on his shoulder when the snow was too deep for the future President to walk, and worked from daylight till dark in order to earn money to support his mother, sister and brother. He took care of James till he got through the high school, and then got his life insured, which carried him through college. "My duty was to stay at home and run the farm," declares Mr. Garfield, "and I did it. James was a politician from the time he was a little fellow. He was a natural orator and had the best memory of any man I ever knew. He could listen to a discourse and repeat it, and once we heard him working out a sum in algebra in his sleep. When he got up in the morning he wrote it out."

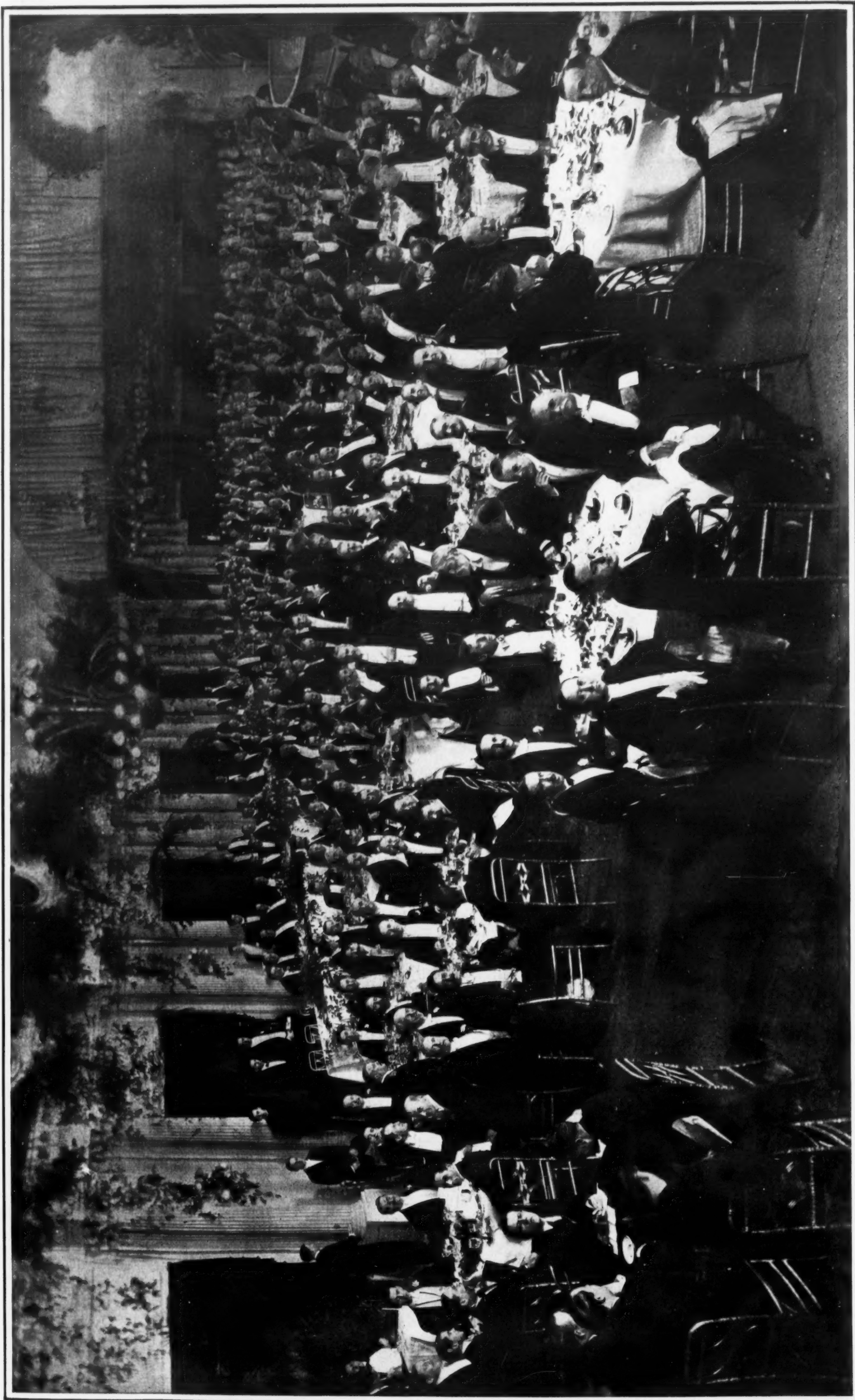


THOMAS GARFIELD.
While his brother was President of the United States he stayed and ran the home farm in spite of the lure of wealth and politics.—Robb.

THE Rockefeller Institute, already famous as the theater of many important scientific discoveries, is to have as its director in experimental biology Professor Jacques Loeb. He is known throughout the scientific world by his discovery of the origin of life in chemistry. He asserted his startling find eleven years ago, and his work caused a stir in many scientific bodies. The professor to-day is being watched as few men are in fields of scientific research. Professor Loeb is now occupying a chair in the University of California. He was born in 1859. He was educated in the universities of Berlin, Munich and Strasburg, and passed his examination as a physician in 1885. For a number of years he did independent laboratory work in physiology. From 1886 to 1888 he was assistant at the physiological laboratory of the University of Harzburg, and from 1888 to 1890 at Strasburg. He decided to make his home in America, and in 1891 accepted a position as associate in biology at Bryn Mawr College. Afterward he went to the University of Chicago, from there to the University of California, where he continued his studies.



PROF. JACQUES LOEB.
Who is said to have discovered the origin of life.

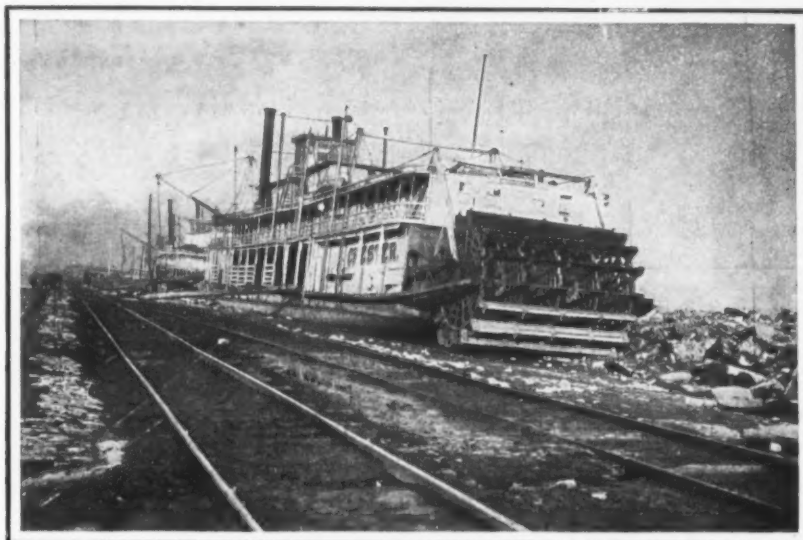


A Great Gathering of the Most Noted Public Men and Publishers in the United States.

The banquet of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, January 28th. President Taft was the guest of honor, and other guests included the most distinguished authors, artists, editors and publishers in the magazine field. Cyrus Curtis, of Philadelphia, President of the Association, presiding; F. Hopkinson Smith, toastmaster.

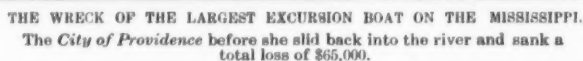
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SOME OF THE COSTLY STEAMBOATS WRECKED BY THE RECENT ICE GORGE ON THE FATHER OF RIVERS

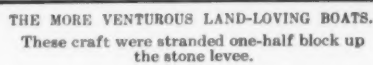
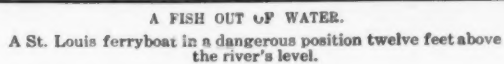
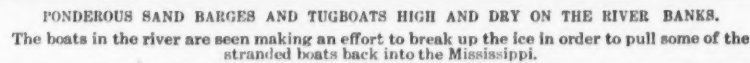
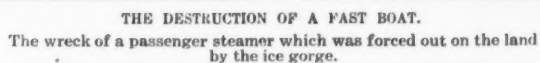


TWO BIG STERN WHEELERS CAST OFF BY THE FROZEN RIVER.
Steamers *Chester* and *Omaha* on high ground almost on the railroad, where they were lifted by the great Mississippi River ice gorge.

THE SUPERB and unusual double-page photograph of the Mississippi River ice-bound which was published in our issue of January 27th gives a splendid idea of the power and majesty of the frozen river. The Father of Rivers rarely freezes over from bank to bank. But this winter has proven unusually severe along the Mississippi. While the ice gorge makes a wonderful spectacle, observers do not appreciate the danger to shipping and driving along the banks. These startling pictures on this page vividly illustrate the damage caused when the ice breaks up and moves swiftly down the river. All along the Mississippi at present, in the ice region, wrecked steamboats can be found far up on the banks, where they were lifted and thrown by the pressure of the ice. In some cases steamboats were thrown back a half block from the river and almost hopelessly stranded on dry land. Many of the boats were not harmed in the least, but were brought back to the river banks by house-moving methods. The less fortunate craft were crushed and broken by the ice, and



many of them are hopeless wrecks. Despite every precaution taken by the owners of these valuable steamboats when the ice breaks up, it is almost impossible to save them. This accounts for the lack of enthusiasm among the Mississippi steamboat owners for the beautiful picture of the frozen river. All river traffic is, of course, delayed, with corresponding loss to industry, and the added destruction of the steamboats makes an inestimable loss to business. In some instances recently, large, bulky excursion boats were picked up and deposited across the railroad tracks on the banks. In several cases this tied up the railroad traffic. It is fortunate that the Mississippi does not freeze from bank to bank every winter. It is almost impossible to find dry-docks for the shipping, and vessels pulled up on the banks seem to be in just as much danger of destruction as those tied up at the wharves. Engineers so far have not proved successful in their attempts to provide for the dangers of these ice gorges. Large quantities of dynamite are often used to break up the ice jams. This, however, is expensive and not always practicable.



Photographs by William Burton.

THE OPEN DOOR

By William MacLeod Raine



HE FUGITIVE plunged into an arroyo leading back among the big hills, and from it emerged into a valley of grass and cool, sweet water. Even before he turned the bend, Barry's nostrils had told him of a fire, and the first glance showed him the light of a camp blaze fighting back the darkness from a little circle. Some one was stooping over the flame and arranging the branches of dry cottonwood that served as fuel.

It was too late to turn back now even if he had wished, for the camper had come to sharp erectness and had caught up a rifle lying against a tree close at hand. So Barry rode forward, and as he came close to the camp heard the faint bleating of sheep that told him he had come upon a herder and his night flock.

"Buenos noches, amigo," he said pleasantly.

His answer came in a voice so softly sweet that it fell upon him almost with a shock.

"Good-evening, sir."

He saw now that this was no Mexican boy. The surprise of finding a white girl alone, camped in the awesome shadow of these peaks, took hold of his imagination. And such a girl! For she was almost elfishly dainty, as exquisite in her grace as a bit of Sevres china; yet fused with this was something almost boyish in the lean and supple figure, in the tan of cheek and throat and hands.

She had on moccasins, though her workaday boots lay close to the tree roots. Her skirt was of corduroy, as was also her waist, across the front of which hung a thick braid of chestnut hair. She asked no questions, gave no least sign of fear or surprise. Having spoken the one word of greeting, she waited, her quiet eyes steadily on him.

"Are you alone?"

He felt her weigh him before she answered, "Yes."

"With these sheep?"

Again "Yes," with the deep look that searched him heart and soul.

He was counted a hard man. Within twenty-four hours he had done that which in this turbid frontier might call for his life in expiation. But there was in him that dynamic spark of self-respect which is vital as breath. Her simple wisdom read it, knew that even his leashed thoughts fenced her from harm.

"May I camp here to-night? My horse is done."

"Of course," she nodded.

He unsaddled and hobbled with the swift ease of long practice, while she put on some extra slices of bacon and added coffee and water to the pot. When presently he returned, it was to find supper ready for him. His eyes missed nothing of the young buoyancy that made every movement a delight to see, but the impassivity of his weatherbeaten face was impersonal as that of the sentinel peaks.

"I'm in luck. I expected to go hungry to-night," was all he said.

This confirmed her guess. In these desert spaces no habitant rode far without food and a canteen. This man had neither, though every detail assured her he was no tenderfoot. It followed that he had taken horse suddenly, without time to equip himself as he ought.

After the manner of most outdoor dwellers, they were both of few words and curbed curiosity. Their talk was of cattle, horses, sheep, the casual common topics of the country, and silence bridged long gaps as they ate. While she packed away the food, he smoked, leaning back in careless ease against the saddle he had thrown there. He was a tall, broad-shouldered man, berry brown, with the sap of youth still flowing strong in him. As he rested there, his somber face alternately in the shadow and

shine of the leaping flames, the girl knew that the trouble in his soul was not born of mere reckless weakness. He looked a man capable of passion, but one not likely to be swept from the moorings of his manhood. The grim jaw line and the steady watchfulness of the gray eyes showed self-mastery no less than the brooding stillness in him that subdued the restlessness of the hounded fugitive from justice. Presently she got up to look after her sheep, vanishing into the darkness with the deerlike poise of a born walker. He waited long for her return, and when at last she did come, it was to appear noiselessly and unexpectedly beside the fire. She took her place silently opposite him, her feet drawn up with fingers laced about her knees.

"Got quite a bunch of sheep?" he asked.

"About three hundred. I'm taking care of them for Tony. Word came that his daughter is sick down at Mesa. Dad's away, and I had to take them."

"Aren't you afraid?"

"Of what?" she asked simply.

"Of this." His gesture included the darkness, the loneliness and the great peaks shadowed dimly against the sky of stars.

"No. I was born here. The hills are my friends."

"And are all the people that slip to and fro among them on night errands your friends?"

She looked at him with quiet fearlessness, "They would not hurt me. I have done them no harm."

"You carry a rifle." He glanced at it with humorous derision.

"For wolves," she explained.

He reached for it. "If rumor doesn't lie, there are human wolves in these hills. How do you know I'm not one?"

"Well?"

"Still you're not frightened?"

"No."

"You think I'm joking?"

"No," she answered slowly, her eyes full upon him. "But I know you're not—" She sought for the word and found only "bad."

He smiled sardonically at the knowledge of her innocence.

"I think you came here to hide," she added.

"From whom?"

"I don't know."

"Do I look frightened?"

"No; you look—troubled. But you came in a hurry. You had no time to stay for food or even water."

"You're right I hadn't." He laughed a little hardly in reminiscence.

She made no answer, though her anxious eyes were lost in his and she was held breathless with the suspense of it. Yet even then the truth, coming a moment later, laid cold fingers on her heart.

"I killed a man last night."

Her father's place was neighbor to that secret park where it was said outlaws slipped in and out on their nefarious business, but never had she touched homicide so closely before. The horror of it held her spellbound, but there mingled with it no fear of him and no shrinking from him. Passion there might be in his blood, but again she knew the recurrent conviction that he was clean of meanness and cowardice.

He was not given to impulse, but under the compulsion of her tremulous interest he yielded to one now.

"My name is Phil Barry. Perhaps you've heard of me. I own the Circle Diamond ranch down in the Mal Pais country—bought it three years ago. Since then I've had nothing but trouble."

The girl nodded. She had heard of this stranger who had bought out the big English ranch and had since been trying to hold his own against the Mexican nesters who were located near. It was common report that there had been continual difficulties about the range, the water holes, and the rustling of cattle from the big ranch. Under the old régime at the Circle Diamond it had been an easy thing to hoodwink the management, but the story ran that the new owner was proving too alert and forceful for his own safety.

"Yesterday afternoon I rode into Mal Pais. It's a small place. I'm not well liked there. Last night the place was full of my enemies. They were drinking and boasting. The storekeeper where I trade came and told me they were making threats. You will say I should have slipped away and ridden back to the ranch. I couldn't do it. I couldn't run away from them. They would have thought me afraid. The trouble is that Baum warned me publicly. It was known I had been threatened."

"But they were many to one."

"So much the more reason I should stay. I took precautions—sat on the hotel veranda in the shadow and waited. At last they came, six or eight of them, I judge. I answered their fire and a man went down. The rest retreated. I helped carry the man I had shot into the hotel. He was my most bitter enemy and I could see he was badly hurt. The storekeeper came again. This time he told me my enemies were organizing a mob to lynch me. I had just time to run out of the back door and get on a horse I found tied to a post. The road to the ranch was cut

off. So I came here."

"And you will stay here?" she breathed.

"Until I can get in touch with the sheriff. He's an honest man and my friend."

Her gaze, full of troubled sweetness, rested upon him. "I'm so sorry—so sorry!" he heard her murmur;

(Continued on page 195.)



"HAD YOU DOWN AT LAST, EH?"

Drawn by V. C. Forsythe.

She met his gaze undisturbed. "You wouldn't hurt me."

"But you don't know me. You never saw me before to-night."

"No."

"Say I'm one of those who needed to make a quick getaway."

Some of the Heroes Recently Honored by the Carnegie Hero Commission

Andrew Carnegie in April, 1904, established a fund of \$5,000,000 for the aid of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow-men, or for the heroes themselves if they were not unfortunate enough to lose their own lives. It was also provided that medals were to be given in commemoration of the heroic acts. The endowment, known as the Hero Fund, was placed in the keeping of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa. In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission, Mr. Carnegie sketched the general plan of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits." Twelve bronze medals, six silver medals and \$17,000 were given in prizes at the recent Sixth Annual Meeting of the Carnegie Commission.

YOUNG PATTERSON'S fearless feat in attempting to rescue seven people from drowning during the floodwaters of the Hocking River, near Athens, O., was highly commended by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The dwelling houses of two unfortunate families were suddenly washed away by the turbulent floods. The victims sought shelter in the branches of a large tree. Mr. Patterson, despite the raging torrents, obtained a frail boat and attempted to save the besieged families. The terrific current, however, brushed his frail craft against a huge tree and shattered it. The young hero was then forced to swim for his own life against the terrible odds of the flooded river. He and the flood victims he attempted to save were both rescued later.



JESSE E. PATTERSON,
Of Middletown, O., who made a brave attempt to rescue flood-besieged families during a freshet along the Hocking River.

WHILE a party of boys were enjoying a summer afternoon's swim on August 8th, 1909, one of the swimmers, Charles Zimmerman, became exhausted and cried for help. Cornelius Bertrand, a seventeen-year-old boy, hurried to his assistance. Young Bertrand was warned not to go near Zimmerman. Stronger swimmers had put back from the frantic, drowning boy to be out of harm's way. Bertrand, however, grappled with Zimmerman, who threw his arms around his neck and finally dragged him to death with him. Young Bertrand's father was awarded a bronze medal and twenty dollars per month until one thousand dollars shall have been paid him. This award was made upon the information that the young hero assisted in supporting the family.



C. H. BERTRAND,
Of New York City, who lost his life on August 8th, 1909, in the Hudson River while trying to save one of his comrades.

GEORGE F. BURBA, the editor of the Dayton *Daily News*, during a recent drowning incident, came very close to losing his own life. A child who had fallen into the river and who had disappeared for the last time was finally rescued, brought to the shore, and resuscitated by this courageous newspaper man. Mr. Burba, attracted by the frantic cries of the child's friends on the shore, arrived just in time, dove for the bottom without pausing to remove his clothes, and brought up the drowning girl. Mr. Burba himself was much exhausted by the incident, and for some time was in a dangerous condition. The editor, a modest and unassuming gentleman, does not consider his deed as anything extraordinary. He looks upon it as simply a bit of duty done, and he was more surprised than any one else when the Carnegie Commission emphasized his heroism. If you were to approach him



GEORGE F. BURBA,
Of Dayton, O., who exhibited heroic work in saving the life of a child.
Gatch Art Studio.

on his heroic work, you would find that he would rather talk to you of his pet hobby, the *Daily News*, than of the drowning incident.

AN ENGINEER on the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Woburn, Mass., was recently panic-stricken when he discovered a four-year-old child trying to walk the ties ahead of his engine across a long trestle. The child, when discovered, was not more than a few yards ahead of the onrushing engine. The engineer, after throwing on the brake and realizing that almost no power could save the child, was suddenly surprised to see a young sixteen-year-old boy dash across the bridge in the face of the train, grasp the child in his arms, and throw himself over the side of the trestle and down a steep embankment. The Carnegie Commission emphasizes the fact that the flying train was not more than thirty-five feet from the boy when he made the leap with the child in his arms. The name of that little hero is James W. Marrinan, and his deed was considered one of the most noteworthy displays of heroism brought to the attention of the Carnegie Commission.



JAMES W. MARRINAN,
Of Woburn, Mass., awarded a bronze medal and \$2,000 for educational purposes.
Eaton.

DURING the summer months of 1909, when the excursion steamer *Island Queen* bore down the Ohio River with hundreds of merry-making passengers, the laughter and music were suddenly pierced with shrill cries of "Man overboard!" Passengers who were quick enough ran to the rail of the steamer in time to see a frail craft with two men sucked under the paddles of the fast steamer. Before the shouts of alarm had reached the pilot house, a second skiff appeared, rowed by a tall young giant. No sooner had this boatman discovered the cause of the outcry than he dove almost directly under the revolving paddle-wheel to the rescue. Passengers who believed that the brave hero must certainly be crushed to death were surprised to see him reappear with one of the men in his arms. This unknown boatman was A. J. Langhammer. He is a machinist in a foundry and is now preparing to become a mechanical engineer. No sooner had he rescued the first, than he immediately prepared to dive for the second victim. This attempt, however, was unsuccessful. After a valiant endeavor to find the body, the rescued man's comrade was given up for lost, and the steamer proceeded. A little later, however, the fellow was found thrown across a cross-beam of the top deck of the steamer. He had been picked up by the paddle-wheel and thrown to this position almost uninjured. This discovery made the excursionists twice glad, and young Langhammer was made the hero of the occasion. Few swimmers have ever braved the dangerous waters beneath the powerful paddle-wheels of a modern steamboat and returned alive. Experts believe that the young swimmer had a small chance to save his own life.



A. J. LANGHAMMER,
Of Covington, Ky., awarded a gold medal for bravery and \$2,000 to further his education.

CHASE HARBOUGH, while swimming in Cedar River, near Waterloo, Ia., August 1st, 1908, was suddenly seized with cramps. Mr. Weld, who was standing near by, leaped into the strong current, and after a terrific battle was enabled at last to swim with the unconscious burden to shore. The rescuer then collapsed, but was finally revived and suffered no ill effects from his brave deed. He was at that time but twenty years of age and a remarkably stalwart and brilliant young man. This rescue was one of the most spectacular brought to the attention of the Hero Fund. Besides supplying a reward for bravery and heroism, the Carnegie Commission, as in this instance, also serves to emphasize heroic deeds which might otherwise go unchronicled.



CHARLES W. WELD,
Of Waterloo, Ia., who received a bronze medal for a desperate but successful under-water rescue.—Fritz Studio.

DURING a pleasant summer afternoon at Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire, on August 23d, 1909, the shrill cries of "Help, help!" caught the ear of Francis T. Smith, who was walking some distance from the shore. He hurried in the direction from which the cries came, and was in time to see the disappearing form of a young girl. Without hesitancy he dove to the rescue, and after a brilliant exhibition of endurance and bravery finally brought the drowning victim to the shore. His efforts had been so strenuous, however, that he himself fell back into fourteen feet of water, exhausted and unconscious. He was later rescued with great difficulty. The summer colony at Sunapee Lake are loud in their praises of Mr. Smith's heroic deed and his latest honor will be deeply appreciated by those who witnessed his magnificent courage.



FRANCIS T. SMITH,
Of Boston, Mass., whose fearless swimming saved the life of a drowning girl.

WHILE boating on the Allegheny River last summer, two young boys, John Altenbough and Charles F. P. McCrory, were suddenly upset. Young Altenbough could not swim, and McCrory went to his assistance immediately. Three times he got his companion to his boat, but each time the young man proved too weak to hold on. Both young men finally disappeared under the water, and their bodies were later found in each other's arms at the bottom of the river. Young McCrory was only nineteen years old, and a strong, lovable, athletic young man. The practical philanthropy of the Carnegie Fund is emphasized in this instance. The parents of this brave boy can never be compensated for the loss of his life, but the award of the Hero Commission will go toward the realization of the world's appreciation of his heroic work.



CHAS. F. P. MCCRORY,
Of Pittsburgh, Pa., who lost his life in a brave attempt to save a companion who could not swim.—Edis Bros.

The Month's Newest Books

AN INTIMATE DISCUSSION OF THE LITERARY WORLD
AND A REVIEW OF BOOKS WORTH WHILE

"THE TOWER OF IVORY."
THIS book puts Gertrude Atherton among the immortals. After years of the "passably good," she has given us a really great novel. Strong, virile character study, a searching analysis of motive, skillful solution of an intricate soul problem—the fruits of her maturity are everywhere evident. Two characters dominate "The Tower of Ivory"—John Ordham, the fastidious, keen-brained Englishman, and Margarethe Styr, the world-famous opera singer, who "does not believe in mortal companionship." To some accident of organism she owed the purely mechanical gift of voice. Her brain, her will, the horrors of her early life made her a great actress. The channels of art, through music, were the only sluices for the accu-

mulated disgust and terror of former years. The romance of these two is tense and beautiful. (The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.50.)

"ANNE VERONICA."

We fear that H. G. Wells is indulging in a bit of gentle satire at the expense of what he calls the "spirit of unrest in the modern woman." Anne Veronica is a young girl, rather advanced for her years, who rebels against the restrictions placed upon her by a pompous and platitudinous father and an aunt who believes in the safeguards of the conventions. Anne abandons the paternal domicile wherein convention reigns and sets up for herself in London. She meets a clever married man, who attempts an amorous attachment; but, being mentally stronger and unembarrassed by feminine qualms, she escapes him. Then she joins the suffragettes, gets a month in prison, and comes out with new views on woman

suffrage. But she really loves the man, even though he isn't legally free. So they go away to Switzerland together. After four years they return to London, where the man, formerly a scientist, becomes the foremost dramatist of the day. The matrimonial legal complications are cleared up, father remarks that all's well, etc.—curtain. An ingenious, whimsical tale it is. It combines the old Wells and the new. There is the lightsome, artistic touch of the man who writes because he wants to, and the harassing work of the writer of best sellers. "Tono Bungay" was just as good as "Anne Veronica," which is a left-handed compliment for Anne. (Harper & Bros., New York. Price, \$1.50.)

"HISTORICAL ESSAYS."

James Ford Rhodes is not only a careful historian; he is a man who takes history out of the hands of

(Continued on page 190.)

S. FORESTER PLAYWRIGHT

By MINNIE DOUGLAS



IT'S PROBABLY like the rest of them!" As a matter of habit, Dexter Morrison glanced through the first act of the play in his hand. He was quite prepared to find the impossible stuff that had been coming to him over that signature for five years.

"S. Forester has perseverance if he hasn't dramatic ability," he muttered, opening the pages indifferently. "I've hoped that the germ of interest each of his plays has contained might develop into something interesting; but—"

He sighed and proceeded with his task. Presently his attitude changed; he rang his bell and ordered that he be left undisturbed until further notice.

"Well," he ejaculated, when he had finished the last scene, "of all the extraordinary surprises! This fellow, after turning out pages of trash, has written a dramatic gem—the play I've been searching for!" He threw down the manuscript and tumbled his hair thoughtfully. "I don't understand it—it's inexplicable! The dialogue is literature, the development excellent, and the dramatic value—"

The manager stopped, drew a sheet of paper to him, and did an unprecedented thing—he wrote a note, by hand, to Mr. S. Forester, asking him to call on the following day. The note dispatched, he swung back his chair and congratulated himself upon having discovered a valuable addition to American drama.

The next day at four o'clock Morrison found himself expectantly awaiting the arrival of S. Forester. He wondered what sort of individual the genius might be, and was prepared to behold the usual creature of temperament—quaint, hollow-eyed, hungry and long-haired. Suddenly his boy threw open the door and announced Mrs. S. Forester. Morrison was taken so by surprise that he stared rather rudely at the embarrassed visitor. She smiled, but there was a shade of anxiety in her eyes.

"I beg your pardon," apologized Morrison. "I had no idea you were a woman."

"I hope the difference in sex will not alter your opinion of the play."

"Not at all; genius is sexless. But, somehow, I had always associated the name of S. Forester with a man."

"Are you—do you contemplate accepting the play?" Her tone wavered.

"Assuredly I shall take it," he answered. "I've been seeking for years just such a play—a play that propounds a vital question and answers it." He paused, and one of his rare smiles illuminated his features. The very innocence—the unostentation of the girl appealed to him. "You are surprised? Surely you expected some day to get a hearing. You deserve it; you have persevered—and you have won. It is not as if this were your first effort."

"Oh, but it is—" She stopped short and the color rushed quickly to her cheeks. "I—I mean that it is my first real play."

"It is so far superior to the others that I am tempted to believe that the same brain could not have conceived it. How do you account for it?"

She became confused. "One must learn in time, you know. I have profited by your—a well, rather harsh criticism." A tremulous smile glimmered about her lips.

"Harsh! I'm considered brutal! However, I don't care how you arrived at it. I have the play. Of course there are changes to be made. I shall go over the manuscript; also, I shall draw up a contract and pay you some advance royalties."

Speech was impossible to the girl; she was completely overwhelmed. She gazed, awestruck, at the man before her. He was turning her dreams to truths before her very eyes. The manager felt a lump in his throat at sight of her emotion.

"Don't think it is a bed of roses," he said, with a grim smile. "Your troubles are only beginning. Placing a play is by no means the worst part."

"Your words have given me so much courage and confidence that I feel equal to any emergency, and if only you will tell me what to do, I'll do it." She quickly caught his hand and pressed it gratefully; then she hurried from the room, unable to trust her voice further. Morrison stood where she had left him, pondering over the mysterious new presence that had invaded his managerial citadel. His pro-

fession brought him into close proximity with women of all ages, classes and morals; but, at forty-five, he was still a bachelor. None of them had penetrated the sacred regions of his affections and caused him to abandon his freedom. And now this strange girl—she was little more—with her wide-open gray eyes and her element of mystery had attracted him strangely.

"It is almost superhuman—this combination of brains and womanly modesty. The confiding way in which she intrusts her course of action to me is—most refreshing." He turned to the mirror, adjusted his tie, straightened his waistcoat, and glanced approvingly at the luxurious covering on top of his head. "After all, the sweet, old-fashioned, trusting women are the most desirable. We've had a surfeit of the self-reliant sort. Perhaps that's why I've been rather more than professional this afternoon."

His eye caught the address on the manuscript. It was a cheap neighborhood, and, coupled with this, he remembered that the girl's clothes, though becoming, were inexpensive. He glanced at the card she had left. "And she is Mrs. Forester," he mused; "probably with a good-for-nothing husband and three or four children."

Mrs. S. Forester, however, continued to occupy a prominent place in the manager's thoughts; but he attributed it wholly to the interest he had in her play. He was absorbed in it, revising it, correcting, eliminating. "There's something decidedly illusive about her," he soliloquized, pausing over a marginal note; "some mystery that's peculiarly fascinating." At last he became so obsessed with the desire to see her in her home that he made business the excuse to call. That a peep into her surroundings would dispel the halo his imagination had created around her, he had no doubt. It was a most unusual proceeding, but he would do it.

When he rang the bell of the little flat, a weak, masculine voice bade him enter. He found himself in a small sitting-room. A pale, thin man reclined on the couch and at sight of a stranger raised himself on one elbow.

"I beg your pardon," said Morrison. "I'm

not told the man of her success? If she had, his outlook would surely be more optimistic. "You have no hope of better things?" he queried.

"None; I'm down and out."

The fact that Mrs. Forester had not mentioned her success increased the mystery surrounding her. Morrison was almost afraid to speak, lest he disclose the wife's secret, and he felt that she had sufficient reason for keeping her own counsel.

"I'm Morrison, of the—" he began, guardedly.

The invalid started.

"Dexter Morrison?" he shouted, his face flushing, his dull eyes flashing like steel. "Then you must have come about my plays! It is I you want—not my wife!"

"Oh!" ejaculated Morrison. He felt as if he had slipped from a high altitude, dragging some one with him.

"Of course," went on Forester confidently. "She only does my typing and sends them out."

"Exactly," said Morrison, trying to adjust himself to the new situation.

"At last!" cried the invalid; "at last my compensation is at hand! My years of labor are rewarded. I always told her that one day I would be recognized as a successful dramatist." The man sat up in his wild excitement. His pallor had given place to a dangerous flush.

"Then you are the author of the plays?" asked Morrison gently. "Those signed S. Forester?"

"Mine! Every one! All mine! I knew all along I had it in me. And, now I've put my foot on the ladder, I'll scale it to the top! I'll show them that I—" He sank back on the couch, his eyes closed, his head drooped forward. He was unconscious.

Morrison hastily poured some wine from an accessible decanter and was administering it when Selina Forester entered.

The woman grasped the situation. "Stephen," she whispered, kneeling beside the couch and ignoring the manager, "Stephen, take this, dear." She forced the wine between the thin lips, and the man returned to consciousness with a smile on his lips and a look of triumph in his eyes.

"I've won, Selina! I've won at last! This is Dexter Morrison. He came to tell me he has accepted one of my plays. I always told you so—"

"Yes, dear," she said gently. She glanced up at the man beside her, but she could not meet his gaze; she knew that his eyes condemned her.

"You don't act as if you were glad, Selina!" cried Forester peevishly. "I thought you would be so happy."

"I am glad, for your sake—more glad than I can say. It—it came to me so suddenly—that's why I lost myself."

Morrison detected the difference in her attitude when she spoke to her husband. She was all tenderness, like a heartbroken mother humoring a child who was ill beyond material aid. He saw the brave, hopeful smile she wore when addressing him. For a moment she turned to the visitor.

"My husband has traveled a long road to fame, has he not, Mr. Morrison?" Her smiling words did not deceive Morrison. His broad acquaintance with human nature told him that this woman was playing a part—a hard, cruel part. Suddenly an idea occurred to him, and he hoped, with all his soul, that before the night was over his intuition would be borne out in her favor. Meantime she was battling with a delicate situation, and he stood ready to render any support that was in his power.

"He'll soon forget his trouble now," said Morrison cheerfully. "I have brought the contract for you to look over," addressing Forester.

"Oh, please, not to-night, Mr. Morrison," Selina said nervously, her face flushing. "I—I think my husband needs rest."

"As you say," answered Morrison. That she wished to keep further information about the play from the invalid was plain.

"I guess I'm at the end of my rope for to-night," acquiesced Forester; "but, Selina, couldn't you talk it over, to save time?"

"A good idea, dear—and you'll rest?" She made him comfortable, then turned to Morrison. "I've always transacted the business, anyhow. Come," she smiled, and beckoned him to follow.

She led the way to their small dining-room at the end of the hall, turned on the shaded lights, and offered him a seat.

Morrison did not sit down. She closed the

(Continued on page 196.)



"STEPHEN" SHE WHISPERED, KNEELING BESIDE THE COUCH, "STEPHEN, TAKE THIS, DEAR."

Drawing by J. Duncan Gleason.

sorry to disturb you. I'm seeking Mrs. Forester."

The man sank back exhausted and breathing heavily. "My wife isn't home from the office yet. I expect her any moment. Pray be seated. It's rather good to see a fellow-creature. It's frightfully slow lying here day after day."

"Mrs. Forester is out all day?" asked Morrison, seating himself beside the invalid.

"Yes, poor girl! She had to take up stenography to support us. My health broke down just after we were married, and it's hard to keep things going. It does look as if we never would be better off."

Morrison was surprised. Could it be that she had

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, MICHIGAN THE SECOND, AND NEW JERSEY THE THIRD.



A FAMOUS NORTH DAKOTAN.
He isn't worrying over the prohibition question.
Robert D. Heint, Vermont.



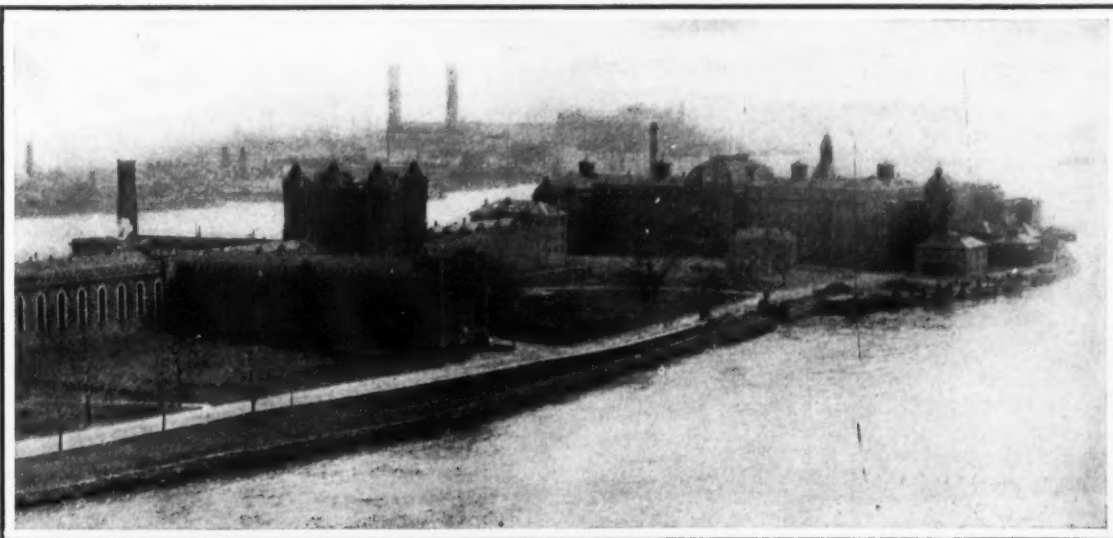
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE SNOWMAN HOLDS UP THE MAIL.
Two yokes of oxen, a horse and a snow-plow bring the mail into Bellaire, Mich., after a blizzard.
E. J. Gray, Michigan.



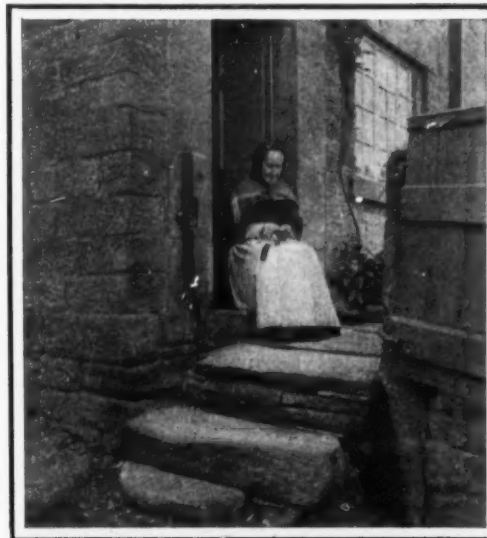
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) AN IMPORTANT HARVEST.
Getting the winter's supply of ice at Glens Falls along the Hudson River.
Harry F. Blanchard, New Jersey.



"LOOK OUT THERE, AHEAD!"
One of Canada's favorite pastimes.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



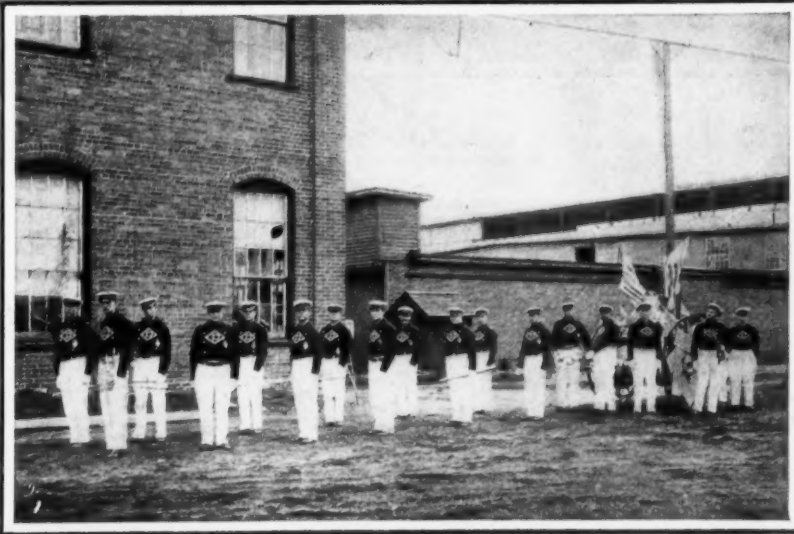
NEW YORK'S HOME FOR THE MORALLY WEAK.
The city prisons on Blackwell's Island.
Mabelle Renaud, Pennsylvania.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.
Knitting stockings for the sailor laddie.
A. W. Cutter, New York.



EXCITING WINTER SPORT.
The rendezvous of the "Winter Club," of Ballston Spa, N. Y.
N. R. Briggs, Ohio.



SUBSIDIZED FIRE-FIGHTERS.
The Hose Company of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, at Mishawaka, Ind.
C. R. Trowbridge, Indiana.

The Price of Meat--What Governs It?

THERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OPERATING THROUGH THE LAW OF "SUPPLY AND DEMAND," WHICH GOVERN THE PRICE OF MEAT. THE ABSOLUTE DEPENDENCE UPON NATURAL CONDITIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL DIRECTS CONSIDERATION TO THE SOURCE OF PRODUCTION.

By Louis F. Swift



COST OF LAND.

URING the past few years farm land has appreciated marvelously in value. Statistics show that farm land which could be purchased ten years ago for fifty dollars per acre now commands from one hundred to two hundred dollars, according to the productivity of the soil and the proximity to large cities. This increase in the value of land has enabled the farmer to take up the time-honored mortgage, build good farmhouse residences, patronize rural telephones, and the more progressive and wealthy element to use automobiles for their town trips. A perusal of the pages of the agricultural publications, with their advertisements of gasoline engines, automobiles and all kinds of labor-saving machinery, verifies the evidence of prosperity in the country, as these advertisers do not spend their money in barren fields. The extensive range territory of the West is no longer the scene of the round-up of herds that practically were self-supporting. Instead we find the fenced, cultivated fields of the homesteader, who crops the virgin soil without proper regard for rotation of crops, or, through scientific fertilization, replacing in the soil the fertility taken therefrom by the grain.

COST OF GRAIN.

The cost of grain is dependent, in a large measure, upon the cost of land, adding the cost of labor to put in the crops, tend and harvest them. Reports show an increasing difficulty in obtaining harvest hands at the proper season of the year, and even those obtainable receive a greatly increased wage. The Department of Agriculture, in its statistical publications, compiles detailed information showing the average prices of grain, as well as the range compared with previous years, so it is not necessary to detail the figures. The scientific breeding of corn, in order to produce a maximum yield per acre, will have more and more attention on the part of the agriculturist. The making of corn syrup, corn breakfast foods, and the many other new uses for corn have tended to increase the demand and, consequently, the price, and it is natural for the farmer to make the mistake of placing present realization ahead of future benefit by taking the high cash price for corn rather than feeding it to live-stock. He should figure that at least one-third of the value of the grain fed to live-stock remains on the farm, in the form of fertility obtained from natural fertilizer, and should deduct from the selling price of his grain this percentage, the same as one would charge depreciation and "wear and tear" on an investment.

A realization of the profitableness in improving the breeds of live-stock is shown by the activity of the Agricultural Experiment Stations and the continual increase in entries at the various live-stock shows and State fairs held throughout the country. This is a step in the right direction, as it costs no

more to care for and feed—up to a certain point—a well-bred animal than it does a "scrub." The more scientifically balanced ration will yield the greater amount of meat per dollar invested.

THE PACKER'S PROFIT.

A consideration of profit from a financial standpoint is one proposition, and the profit per dollar on sales is another. The directors and officers of a corporation are responsible to their stockholders for a fair return on the investment, and the rate of earning on the stock does not reflect the percentage of profit charged on the business conducted. If a corporation, through turning its capital three or four times, is enabled to make a good showing, it is much better for all concerned than the realization of one-

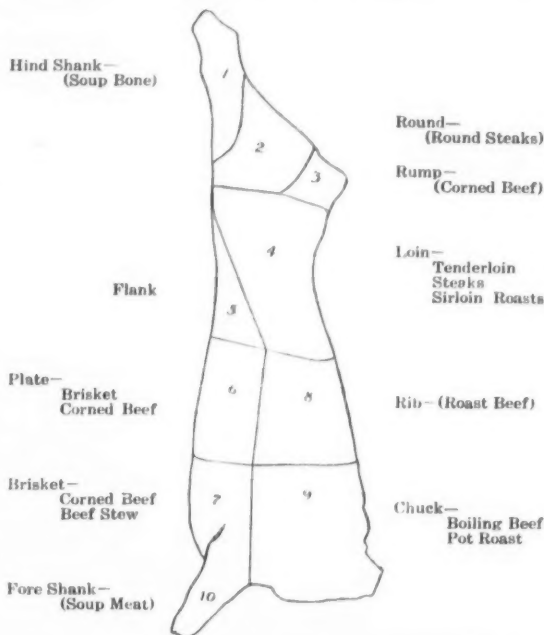


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE USUAL COMMERCIAL CUTS OF BEEF. The sections numbered 4 and 8 (loin and rib), comprising only 25 per cent. of the beef, are those now most in demand; consequently the balance (75 per cent.) has to be sold at a correspondingly lower price to obtain a reasonable average price for the entire beef.

half or one-fourth as great a percentage of profit on a watered capital three or four times as large. As previously stated, Swift & Company charged three and one-quarter cents on each dollar's worth of live-stock purchased and turned into meat foods or by-products during 1909, and it was only through economical operation and a small margin of profit on a large volume that the rate of profit was this small. A decreased supply of live-stock, with a consequent decrease in volume, would naturally increase the percentage of profit. Remember the packer's profit—as far as Swift & Company is concerned—during 1909 was three and one-quarter per cent.

THE RETAILER.

The retailer does business under a large expense for rent and other fixed charges, and most of them could handle a larger volume of business without any increase in these fixed charges, with the consequent result of being able to do business on a smaller percentage of profit. The progressive retailer realizes this, and is continually advertising through the local press and neighborhood circulars to increase his business as much as possible. Meat is of different grades, practically the same classification governing as that for any other commodity. The highest quality, on account of the scarcity and excessive call, demands the highest prices. The retailer naturally buys such grades and cuts of meat as he feels he can sell to advantage in meeting the demand of his trade. The terms by which the different grades of beef are usually designated are: No. 1 grade, choice quality; No. 2 grade, good quality; No. 3 grade, medium quality. I should say that fifty per cent. of the meat at present marketed is what is known as No. 3 grade, while the No. 1 grade is in great demand and relatively more expensive. Thus it will be seen that the quality of the meat should be taken into consideration when comparing prices and the cost of former food prices with those of to-day. The extensive demands of the consumer for the highest grades of meat and the choicest cuts, coupled with, in most cases, immediate delivery, tend to greatly increase the retailer's cost of doing business.

THE CONSUMER.

The majority of the present discussion regarding prices emanates from the city residents, where the population is continually increasing without a corresponding increase of farm production. I do not want to appear in the role of criticising the American housewife, but in figuring the cost of present-day living she should analyze her household expenses for the week and see if there is not too much waste in lack of personal attention to the purchase of supplies and providing an interesting variety in the meat dishes served in the home. Of course a steak or a roast of beef is very easily cooked, and there is not much question about the result; but to make a good veal potpie, beef stew, a properly prepared sirloin butt in the fireless cooker requires a little more personal attention, but the saving in first cost of purchase and fuel used in cooking will more than repay the time and attention given to learning the proper methods for doing these things. The Europeans do this to perfection.

An editorial in the Chicago Tribune of February 1st, commenting on a statement made by Archbishop Ireland, says: "Americans do not know how to save in cooking, and what they do cook they don't know how to prepare in a manner to make it palatable and health-giving." The editorial comment was as follows:

Wise words from a wise man. The art of cooking in the United States is, relatively speaking, a primitive affair. Compared to French cooking, it is as a string quartet to a full orchestra. It is good at its best, but its range is narrow. Good cooking is an illustration of the

(Continued on page 187.)



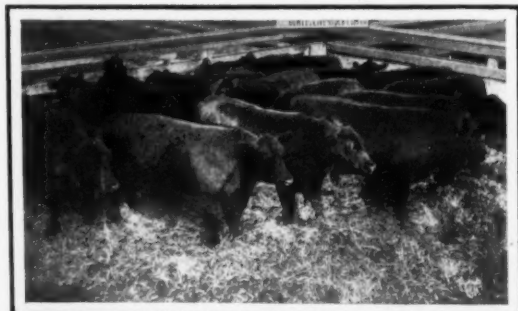
THE FENCED RANGE OF TO-DAY.

For miles and miles these wire fences mark the boundary lines of the great cattle ranches.



"ROOTERS."

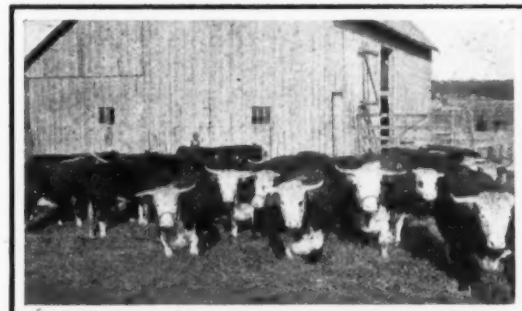
Up-to-date farmers pay as much attention to their pedigreed pigs as they do to their carefully bred horses.—Hall.



PRIZE WINNERS.
Superb two-year-old Angus steers from Iowa.
Photograph by Robert Hilderbrand.



THE IDEAL INDIVIDUAL.
Magnificent specimen of cattle breeding.



FARM-FATTENED HEREFORDS.
The farmers of the West have done much to further the production of these valuable cattle.—Jones.

Lenten Attractions in the New York Theaters



MARY MANNERING,
In the new success, "A Man's World,"
at the Comedy Theater.
Moffett.



"THE LILY," AT THE BELASCO-STUYVESANT.
One of the strongest dramatic productions of the season.
Nance O'Neil at center.
Byron.



WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
His work in "Madame X," at the New Amsterdam,
has brought him to the van of American actors.
Sykes.



MALVINA LONGFELLOW,
Appearing in "The Watcher," at the
Hackett Theater.
Sarony.



IRA LOW.
The new tenor with Montgomery
and Stone, in "The Old Town."
Halloway.



"ELEKTRA."
M. Huberdeu and Mlle. Mazarin in the
famous Strauss opera at the
Manhattan.



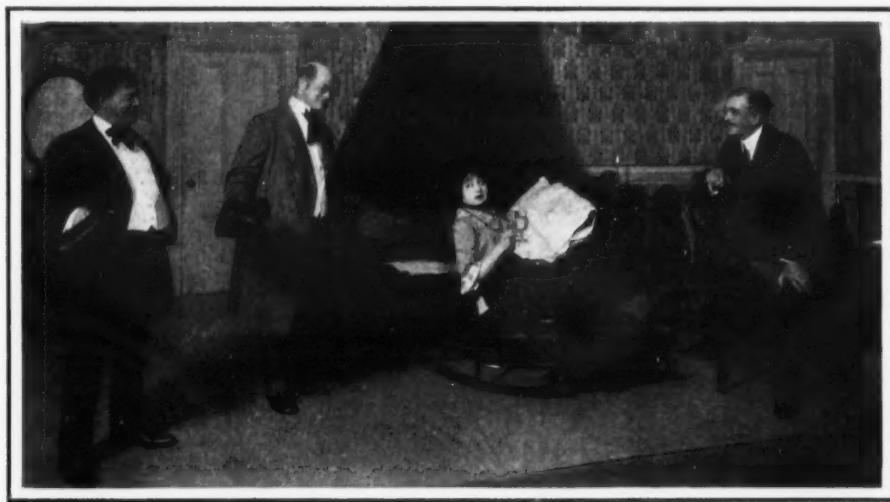
FRED STONE,
The acrobatic comedian in
"The Old Town."
Moffett.



RUBIE BARTON,
In the stupendous production at the
New York Hippodrome.



"TWELFTH NIGHT," AT THE NEW THEATER.
Left to right—Jessie Busley as Maria, Ferdinand Gotschalk as Sir Andrew,
Oswald Yorke as Malvolio and Henry Stanford as Fabian.—Byron.



"MADAME X," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.
Left to right—Charles E. Verner, W. H. Denny, Dorothy Donnelly, whose performance
is a remarkable one, and Malcolm Williams.—White.

The Price of Meat—What Governs It?

(Continued from page 186.)

proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention." The American housewife has had little acquaintance of late years with that stern teacher. She has had the best of cuts at her command. She has had nothing to disguise or dress up. So she has despised all those variations on the main theme, to use our musical metaphor, which make cooking in Europe so full of stimulating variety. The result is a paradox. With us abundance has wrought scarcity; in Europe relative scarcity has brought what is really abundance. If the high cost of living should awaken American inventiveness in this field, it might be classified as a blessing. The waste charged by Archbishop Ireland is a serious economic drain, to say nothing of its social effect. People of small means might live twice as well as they do if they cooked as they cook in France or Italy, and they would



THE UNFENCED RANGE COUNTRY OF FORMER DAYS.
Richardson.

be better nourished, as well as better off financially. It is among our wage earners and men who support families on small salaries that the need for better cooking is a critical need.

This, coming from a man who is a close student of economical conditions as they exist in the country to-day, gives a very practical viewpoint that should be given serious consideration by every housewife. This careful attention to household detail will bring wonderful results. As men watch carefully the smallest factors of their business, so the woman must keep a careful eye upon household expenses. The high cost of living will be reduced perceptibly if the housewives will use care and ingenuity in the selection and cooking of meats and vegetables. This phase of household expenses must always be kept in mind.



THE MODERN WESTERN BEEF FARM.
Where cattle raising is made a scientific business.



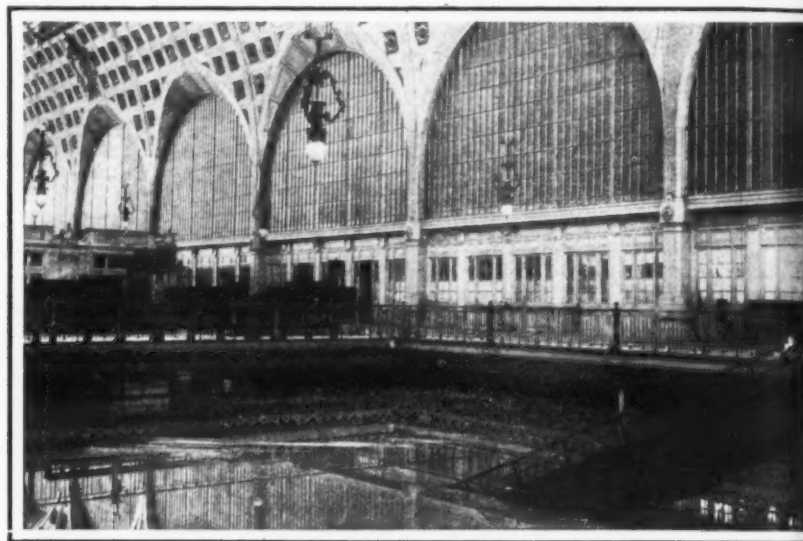
THE FLOOD VICTIMS WERE RESCUED FROM THEIR HOMES BY THE POLICE BOATS AND ESCORTED TO THE NEAREST WAGON SIDEWALK.
Les victimes de l'inondation furent transportées hors de leurs maisons en danger, par les bateaux de la police, jusqu'aux plus proches voitures converties en trottoirs.



THE HUNGRY FLOOD WATERS WERE KEPT BACK FROM SOME OF THE STREETS AND BUILDINGS BY STRONG EMBANKMENTS AND DAMS THROWN UP BY THE POLICE AND FIREMEN.
Des digues et de solides barrages furent élevés par la police et les pompiers pour enrayer les flots dévorants de l'inondation et préserver le feu les rues et les maisons.



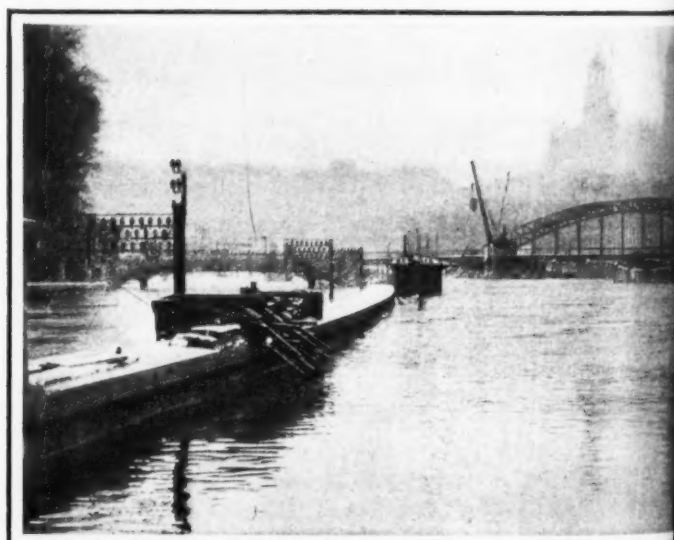
PUMPING OUT THE SUBWAY. THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY SERVICE OF PARIS WAS COMPLETELY CRIPPLED BY THE FLOOD.
Les pompes dans le métropolitain. Le métropolitain de Paris complètement bloqué par l'inondation.
Lazarnick.



ONE OF THE GREAT PARISIAN RAILROAD STATIONS WHILE THE FLOOD WAS RISING. THE WATER MAY BE NOTED SIX OR SEVEN FEET DEEP IN THE BASEMENT OF THE HALL.
Une des grandes gares de Paris pendant la crue. Dans les sous-sols, l'eau a atteint jusqu'à six et sept pieds de profondeur.
Copyright, World's Graphic Press, Ltd., Paris



FLOOD WATERS OF THE SEINE IN THE PARIS SUBURBS. MANY OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THESE SMALL HOUSES, AT THE FLOOD'S HEIGHT, WERE COMPELLED TO SEEK SAFETY ON THE ROOFS.
L'inondation de la Seine aux environs de Paris. Au plus fort de l'inondation beaucoup d'habitants de ces villas ont été obligés de se réfugier sur les toits de leurs maisons.



WHEN THE WATERS BEGAN TO RECEDE. THE PATH DES INVALIDES AND THE FOOT BRIDGE.
Les eaux commencent à baisser. L'esplanade des Invalides et le pont de Grenelle. Les appartements de Grenelle. Les appartements de Grenelle.
Underwood & Sons, New York.



WHERE A SLIP MIGHT HAVE MEANT DEATH. THERE WERE SEVERAL CASES REPORTED DURING THE PARIS FLOOD OF CITIZENS DROWNED ALMOST IN FRONT OF THEIR OWN DOORSTEPS.
Ou un faux pas signifie la mort. Pendant l'inondation de Paris plusieurs habitants se sont noyés presque sur le seuil de leur maison.



SPECTATORS WATCHING AN ATTEMPT TO GET PROVISIONS THROUGH TO ONE OF THE BESIEGED HOSPITALS. THERE WAS ALWAYS THE DANGER OF HORSES FLOUNDERING INTO DEEP HOLES CAUSED BY THE SINKING PAVEMENTS.
Curieux en train de regarder des gens qui essayent d'obtenir des vivres d'un hôpital assiégé. Danger permanent pour les chevaux d'être engloutis dans des trous profonds occasionnés par l'affaissement des chaussées.
Lazarnick.

IT IS BELIEVED BY THOSE WHO WITNESSED THE RECENT OVERFLOWING OF THE RIVER SEINE THAT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE THE MOST STRIKING PICTURES OF THE FLOOD DISTRICTS. NOT LA MEILLE



ANKMENTS AND DAM
ation et preserver de



SAND BAGS PILED HIGH, ONE ON TOP OF ANOTHER, IN MANY INSTANCES PROVED STRONG WALLS AND ALMOST IMPREGNABLE TO THE RAGING WATERS OF THE SEINE.
En plusieurs circonstances les sacs de sable empilés les uns sur les autres sont devenus des murs solides et presque imprenables à la rage des eaux de la Seine.



FLOOD REFUGEES HURRYING TO SAFETY WITH WHAT HOUSEHOLD GOODS THEY COULD SAVE. THE PONTOON BRIDGES WERE THROWN ACROSS THE STREETS BY THE ARMY.
Gens fuyant l'inondation et emportant tout ce qu'ils ont pu sauver de leurs maisons. Pontons, jetés à travers les rues par l'armée



WAS RISING. THE
u a atteint jusqu'



THE PARIS SUBWAYS AS RAGING SUBTERRANEAN RIVERS. THE DAMAGE TO THE UNDERGROUND TRAFFIC SYSTEMS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL WILL AMOUNT TO MANY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.
Les voies du métropolitain de Paris transformées en rivières souterraines. Dans la capitale les dommages causés au métropolitain s'élèveront à des centaines de milliers de dollars.
Copyright, M. Branger.



ONE OF THE DANGEROUS AND MOST APPALLING PHASES OF THE PARIS FLOOD WAS THE SUDDEN SINKING OF THE STREETS AND AVENUES. IN ONE INSTANCE A GREAT CAVERNOUS HOLE APPEARED AND ENGULFED SEVERAL CARRIAGES AND CABS.
L'affaissement des rues et des avenues a été l'une des phases les plus dangereuses et les plus terrifiantes de l'inondation de Paris. Il est arrivé que des voitures et des fiacres ont été englouties dans d'immenses trous qui se sont ouverts tout à coup.
Lazarnick.



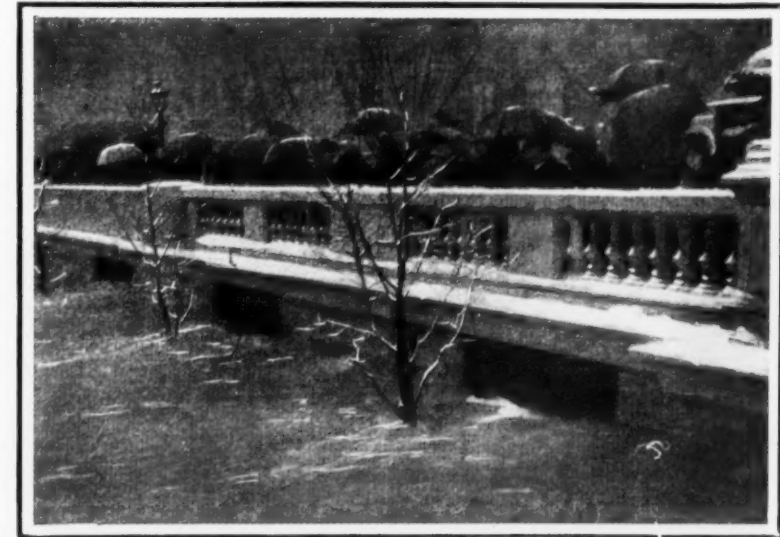
INVALIDES AND THE FOOT BRIDGE. THE TWIN TOWERS IN THE DISTANCE SHOW THE TROCADERO.
Invalides et le pont de Grenelle. Les deux tours que l'on voit dans le lointain appartiennent au Trocadéro.
Underwood & Dow, New York.



AFTER THE FIRST FEW DAYS, THE RISING WATERS CEASED TO BE A SPECTACLE, AND THE PARISIANS BEGAN TO FEAR THAT THE WHOLE OF PARIS WOULD BE DESTROYED BEFORE THE RIVER RECEDED.
Au bout de quelques jours la crue cessa d'être une simple curiosité et les Parisiens commencèrent à craindre que tout Paris ne fut englouti avant la fin de l'inondation.



THE FLOOD DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF PARIS SUFFERED EVEN MORE SEVERELY THAN DID THE CAPITAL. THEY DID NOT HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF THE ORGANIZED ARMY AND POLICE AND FIRE FORCE.
Les environs de Paris atteints par l'inondation ont pour ainsi dire souffert davantage que la capitale. Ils n'ont pas eu l'aide de l'armée organisée, de la police ni des pompiers.
Lazarnick.



AT TIMES THE STEADY RAIN TURNED INTO A RAGING SNOWSTORM. CROWDS WATCHING THE TURBULENT WATERS AT THE TERRASSE DE GARE LA D'ORSAY.
La pluie continue se changeait parfois en une furieuse tempête de neige. La foule en train de regarder les eaux furieuses à la terrasse de la gare d'Orsay.
Le Monde Illustré.

ictures of the Devastating Paris Floods
E THAT THESE PHOTOGRAPHS GIVE THE BEST REPRESENTATION OF THE DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE APPALLING INUNDATION
ENT LA MEILLEURE IDEE DES DIFFERENTES PHASES DE L'HORRIBLE INONDATION.

Terrible Mine Explosion in Colorado



THE RESCUERS READY TO DESCEND INTO THE FATAL PIT. Protected by oxygen helmets, experts searched the ruined galleries for possible survivors. Mr. Lloyd (on the left) was overcome by gas and nearly perished.



WAITING IN FEARFUL SILENCE FOR TIDINGS FROM BELOW. Relatives and friends of the lost miners lingering to view the bodies brought from the pit.



WHERE THE RECOVERED BODIES AWAITED IDENTIFICATION. The machine shop was converted into a morgue and an anxious horde awaited permission to view the dead.



BEARING THEIR SAD BURDEN TO THE MORGUE. Forty-seven bodies covered over with blanketing and gunny sacks, each tagged at the ankle with an identification slip, were laid in rows in this building to await disposition.

One of the most disastrous mine accidents in Colorado occurred on January 31st in the mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., near Primero. The accident was due to a terrific explosion which happened at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The exact cause of the explosion is unknown. The timekeeper's record shows that there were one hundred and forty-nine men in the mine at the time of the accident. Forty-seven bodies were recovered. Seventy-nine lives were lost. Owing to the poisonous gas that filled the galleries of the mine, rescue work was impossible for a considerable time. Experts equipped with oxygen helmets at last descended into the shaft and attempted a search for survivors. Most of the victims were Hungarians and Slavs. The mining camp was a scene of horror all through the following night. While every able-bodied man took his turn with pick and shovel to clear the shaft, the women and children, held back by ropes, gathered about the mouth weeping and calling wildly upon their loved ones.

Photographs by Almeron Newman.

The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 183.)

the laborious pedagogue and makes of it a vital, tense, humanly interesting narrative. His work is clear and concise. He weighs his evidence, certain that the facts are accurate, grasping surely fundamental values. His volume, "Historical Essays," is a collection of eighteen papers which Mr. Rhodes has read before prominent historical societies and at our leading universities. He deals with history as a profession, and his remarks are illuminative. There are, too, appreciations of such historians as Gibbon, Lecky, etc. The papers on "The Presidential Office," "The New Estimate of Cromwell," and "Newspapers as Historical Sources" are of considerable value. The style is vigorous and entertaining, the view impartial. (The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.25.)

"THE SEVENTH NOON."

Peter Donaldson was young. He had come to the conclusion that life was not what poets said it was. His struggles, while slightly lucrative enough to have permitted his saving of nearly three thousand dollars, had not brought him to the height of his ambition. A friend of Peter's had discovered a poison that took seven days to quench the mortal spark. So Peter de-

cided to take the drug and live like a prince for seven days, in the meantime devoting himself chivalrously to all who needed his service. Enter the lady. A week of knight-errantry and romance. The drug was not what its concocter had thought it. Peter found that the dark clouds were silver-plated, after all. That is the plot of "The Seventh Noon," by Frederick Orin Bartlett. It is an entertaining tale, well told. (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.)

"THE SOCIALIST."

A highly dramatic novel, rife with masterly character studies. It deals with social problems of the utmost importance. By Guy Thorne, author of "When It Was Dark." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.50.)

HONEST JOURNALISM.

"Commercialism and Journalism," by Hamilton Holt, is a book that will interest every man who advertises his wares. Mr. Holt, who is editor of the *Independent*, attempts to show the relation between the editorial office and the counting-room of the modern newspaper and magazine. His views are valuable, authoritative even, but they are the opinions of but one authority and hardly applicable to the entire field of journalism. (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1, net.)

PROSE MASTERS.

There is much meat, indeed, to W. C. Brownell's "American Prose Masters." It is serious and reflective, but not impartial. Unlike Richard Burton, Mr. Brownell has his favorites—and they are rather among the living, for Shakespeare and Dante suffer materially beside some editors and professors who to us, the laity, seem all but negligible. The essays on Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Cooper and Henry James are essentially valuable, for Mr. Brownell has much to say of them that is illuminative. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.50.)

"THOSE NERVES."

You need never worry again if you read Dr. George L. Walton's volume, "Those Nerves," a stimulating book by a physician who knows what he is talking about. (Lippincott Company, Phila. Price, \$1.)

"THE FOREIGNER."

Another of Ralph Connor's well told tales of adventure and broad humanity. It is a book with a purpose, an advocate of a great brotherhood of man. (George H. Doran Company, N. Y. Price, \$1.50.)

"AN UNOFFICIAL LOVE STORY."

A very delightful little tale, original, amusing—a charming birthday favor—by Albert Hickman. Prettily illustrated by Chapman. (Century Company, New York. Price, \$1.)



REV. CHARLES W. GORDON.
He has gained an admiring circle of readers under the pen name of "Ralph Connor."



JAMES F. RHODES.
Author of a pleasing volume of historical essays.



REGINALD W. KAUFMAN.
One of the newer writers. Author of "What Is Socialism?"



HALLIE E. RIVES.
A successful writer of "best sellers." She wrote "Satan Sanderson."



SIR OLIVER LODGE.
One of the foremost scientists of the day. Author of "The Survival of Man."



H. G. WELLS.
Author, scientist, socialist, one of England's most popular novelists.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

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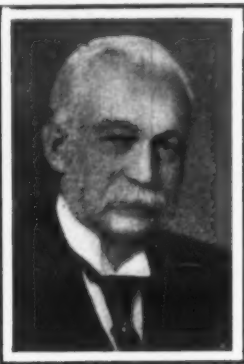
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

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The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



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Photographs by Moffett.

CHICAGO FINANCIERS OF NOTE.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

THE DISRUPTION of the Hocking

Coal and Iron pool, followed by the failure of several Stock Exchange firms, and later by that of a large bond house, added to the feeling of uneasiness in financial circles. The distrust was intensified by the evident weakness of a number of pooled stocks, the prices of which had been advanced as the price of Hocking Coal and Iron had been before that concern was put in the hands of

receivers. How much further the liquidation in pooled stocks must go is a question careful observers are discussing.

The course of the market clearly indicates that during the advance of last year, culminating toward its close, profits were taken by some of the heaviest owners of stocks. They are willing to take on a new load of securities at present prices or still lower ones.

(Continued on page 193.)

\$1,000,000

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The most important feature of the Company's business is the manufacture and sale of electric power to various large users of power in the immediate vicinity of Trinidad, among which are the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Victor Fuel Co., etc., etc.

The Company also owns and operates the street railway, 20½ miles, electric light, gas, and electric power business in and about Trinidad, serving a population of about 41,800.

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Engineering reports, specifications, etc., made by Mr. John Bogart, C. E., member of the American Society and the British Institution of Civil Engineers, are on file at our office.

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All the News in Pictures.

(From the Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer, January 15th, 1910.)

THE INCREASED circulation of LESLIE'S WEEKLY during the past six months has been very gratifying to its publishers, who account for its popularity by the fact of its pictures. Its editorial policy is to present all the world's news in pictures, and it is practically the only pictorial weekly of historical events in America. The publishers say that the amount of business already booked for this year shows an increase of one hundred per cent. over last year.

She Quit

BUT IT WAS A HARD PULL.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not and could not quit drinking it; but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills, and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse, until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and get some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions, and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum, which I now like better than the old coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right, and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework, and have done a great deal besides."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 182)

This element, which embraces some powerful operators, is inclined to believe that the present liquidating tendency in the market will continue until the attitude of the President and Congress toward industrial and railway corporations is made more clear, and until the Supreme Court has passed on the case of the American Tobacco Company, and settled in some measure the uneasiness felt by corporations generally as to the outcome of that litigation. For months I have been advising my readers not to enter the market unless they were able to follow it down on every recession. I think this still the best advice that can be given. If they are not able to follow it down, it would be wise to keep out of the market for the present and be prepared to buy if by reason of any untoward circumstances a more serious break should occur.

It is noteworthy that the high prices of the necessities of life are charged with part responsibility at least for the failure of the big bond house of Fisk & Robinson, on Wall Street. This failure involved liabilities of over \$6,000,000. Fisk & Robinson for many years had been dealing in high-grade bonds, yielding between four and five per cent. to the purchaser. They had taken on large loads of these bonds, and had found difficulty in marketing them because investors were seeking bonds paying a higher rate of interest, in order to increase their incomes and to meet the higher cost of living.

The recent stringency in the money market also led many holders of high-class bonds to sacrifice them and put the proceeds in stocks and bonds making better returns. If this condition continues for any length of time, gilt-edged securities will be purchasable on better than a four per cent. basis. This will afford an opportunity for those who regard security as the prime consideration to purchase bonds on a more advantageous basis. I have often cautioned my readers against the danger which existing conditions involve, namely, that of investing in securities offering very large returns, but at the expense of safety. I have known of many occasions when opportunities were presented for the purchase of railway and industrial stocks on a liberal basis at a time when the properties were being developed. With the successful administration of their affairs these properties became valuable and paid generous returns to those who ventured in them when their future was in doubt. I have also known of ventures which proved to be far less satisfactory and in some instances quite disastrous.

The point I wish to impress upon my readers is that if they seek absolute safety they must be satisfied with small returns. If they expect more than gilt-edged securities yield, they must venture into the field of speculation. Before they do this they should study carefully the chances of the future and take their own risks. If they choose wisely they will profit handsomely, but if they are misled they may suffer severely. In business matters one must be governed by such information as he can obtain regarding the conduct and management of any corporation the purchase of whose stock he is contemplating. The possibilities of competition, the risks of mismanagement, and the general uncertainty in which all business transactions are involved must be considered. Investors of the old school would touch nothing but gilt-edged securities, and they seldom lost anything in Wall Street. The losers are those whose motto is, "Nothing venture, nothing gain." It is fair to add, however, that the great winners in Wall Street, those who accumulate riches rapidly under favorable circumstances, belong to the venturesome rather than to the investing class. The motto of the latter is, "Safe and sure," and as between the two, that is the motto I have always preferred.

G., Mount Union, Pa., C., Stapleton, N. Y.: I can get no track of such a bond. Address your inquiry to the bond department of Spencer Trask & Co., corner William and Pine Streets, New York City.
C., Medford, Mass.: Absolutely gilt-edged investments do not pay 6 per cent. The reason savings banks pay only about 4 per cent. is because they are believed to be safe beyond question. So first mortgage railroad and other bonds abundantly secured do not yield much more than 4 or 4½ per cent. Anything that pays more than this has something of a speculative character, though reasonably safe. Certain funds, like those of trustees and savings institutions are limited by law to gilt-edged investment, and this demand for the latter makes them scarcer and helps to maintain their price.

(Continued on page 194.)

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Hunters' Cruelty vs. Vivisection.
THE ANCIENT and noble sport of hunting could be shown by comparison to produce vastly more animal suffering than animals undergo in the hands of experimenting physicians and scientists. Let the anti-vivisectionists place beside their visions of vivisection horrors the picture of some things that are happening in Africa, the "hunter's paradise." A native lion hunt has been arranged for the delectation of a party of American hunters. Seventy men, clean-limbed and almost naked, holding aloft their long, sharp spears, move down the valley. In a few minutes a large lion is sighted, and after a two-mile chase the natives have rounded him up and hold him a prisoner within the circle of their seventy spears. Slowly they begin to close in upon him. Three times he charges savagely at the warriors, but each time stops short, with mane bristling, and in impotent rage roaring at his tormentors. Desperate at last, he charges, sinking his claws into the flesh of one of the Africans, but falling with ten spears in his own body. And all the while the stars and stripes, held by a giant native, wave aloft. Let those whose refined sensitiveness is shocked by the painless experiments upon animals in the laboratory read the full account of this animal killing by the Africans for the entertainment of our American hunting party.

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My Dream.

I DREAMED, O Queen, of thee last night,
I can but dream of thee to-day.
But dream? O I could kneel and pray
To one who like a tender light
Leads ever on my troubled way,
And will not pass—yet will not stay.

I dreamed you roamed in elder land;
I saw you walk in splendid state
With lifted head and heart elate.
And lilies in your white right hand
Beneath the proud St. Peter's dome,
That lords above almighty Rome.

And holy men in sable gown,
And girt with cord and sandal shod
Did look to thee and then to God.
They crossed themselves with head held down,
They chid themselves in fear that they
Should, seeing thee, forget to pray.

Men passed, men spake in honeyed word.
Men passed ten thousand in a line.
You stood before the sacred shrine;
You stood as if you had not heard,
But when I came at your command
You laid two lilies in my hand.

O reach a hand, your hand in mine,
Why, I could sing as never man
Has sung since prophecy began,
And thou shalt be both song and shrine. . . .
Nay! what have I in her esteem?
The minstrel may but sing and dream.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

THERE can be no question that more uniformity in laws is greatly needed in the insurance world. At present one State passes one law, another another. Senator Dryden, of the Prudential Company, recently summed up the situation before the Civic Federation, as follows: "The whole subject is enormously complicated by retaliatory laws, which have resulted in a condition properly described as interstate warfare, unworthy of the civilization of the present day. I am firmly convinced that a uniform code governing the essentials of the law on the subject of insurance can be framed, and the past experience of every life-insurance company transacting business in the different States makes it desirable and proper that such a code should be prepared. Failing in this, the only ultimate alternative will be the supervision and control of the interstate business of American insurance companies by the Federal government."

In this view of the matter Senator Dryden has the support of such men as President Kingsley, of the New York Life; President Morton, of the Equitable, etc. Even President Taft, while not favoring a Federal law in the interests of uniformity, admits the evils of present conditions and suggests that life-insurance companies seek "to secure such common action by the States that the result will be similar to a single Federal act controlling the business." He even went farther and said recently, to the presidents of the leading insurance companies, that he would be glad to aid, so far as in his power, the passage of a model law for the District of Columbia—a law that would serve as a model for the States. Certainly some action should be taken to find a remedy for the conditions described by Senator Dryden in the interests not only of the companies, but more especially of the policy-holders.

E., Detroit, Mich.: The Columbian National, of Boston, was organized in 1892, and is an old-line company reporting a fair excess of income. I prefer an older company.

D., Savannah, Ga.: I know of no such book. The subject is not as intricate as you seem to imagine. After all, there is very little difference in the results of a policy in any of the leading first-class companies.

D., Denver, Col.: An insurance policy is only issued by well-regulated companies after an application has been made and after the applicant has undergone a careful physical examination. If the companies did not take such precautions it is easy to see that they could be imposed upon.

A., North Adams, Mass.: I do not regard either of the companies you mention as favorably as I do the Prudential. If you will state your age and write to the Prudential Life, Dept. 67, Newark, N. J., ask for a sample of a low cost insurance policy, you can make the comparison for yourself.

L., Lebanon, Ohio: 1. You are misinformed as to the Mutual Life of New York. It is in the very strongest condition and you need have no worryment over your policy. 2. The uniform history of all fraternal associations has shown that with the

increased age of members the death rate must be increased unless sufficient new membership can be added to meet the requirements of the situation. I do not believe in assessment association insurance because the increased cost comes late in life when one seeks to lighten his burdens. If you are insurable elsewhere take a policy in a good old-line company.

Hermit

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 193.)

H., Bainbridge, N. Y.: I do not keep informed on anything but the stock market and cannot advise you regarding wheat.

M., Petoskey, Mich.: 1. It would be far wiser for you to make your real estate investments in and around New York than to make them in distant places like Cuba and Mexico. 2. Wood, Harmon & Co.'s propositions have been very successful.

Investor, Augusta, Ga.: I advise you to read the *Weekly Financial Review*, published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. It is instructive and conservative. You can receive a copy regularly if you will write to that firm for it and mention Jasper.

L., Zanesville, Ohio: American Locomotive and the car equipment stocks would all sell on a better basis if the clouds on the business situation were removed and if the everlasting regulation of railroads could be stopped. Then the holders of these stocks will be benefited.

Widow, Nashville, Tenn.: 1. You can buy one share of any stock, but usually purchases are made in not smaller amounts than 5 shares. 2. John Muir & Co., members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots and will send you their market letter, if you will write for it and also for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

Cincinnati: 1. I do not recommend Indiana Oil as an investment. 2. Steel common is not in the investment class and I doubt if it soon will be. A serious reduction in the tariff would affect its earnings and it was only two or three years ago that the dividends on the preferred were in jeopardy. The capitalization is so large that the common stock is generally regarded as representing water.

Old Beginner, Johnstown, N. Y.: 1. Control of Pacific Mail is in the hands of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The outstanding stock therefore represents the minority interest. What the Southern Pacific will do with it is conjectural. 2. The Autopress at \$6 a share represents the stock of a corporation making a popular and successful printing press. The stock is sold by the Autopress Co., 55 Wall Street, New York.

Irrigation Bonds, Boston, Mass.: Irrigation bonds pay 6 per cent, and some of them are of a municipal bond character. It would be well to understand just what these bonds are and you will find information on this subject in the interesting book on irrigation bonds published by Trowbridge & Niver Co., 50 Congress Street, Boston, a copy of which will be sent you if you will write for it and mention that you are a reader of LESLIE'S.

Learner, Chicago, Ill.: You can only learn the ways of Wall Street by making a study of them. It would be well to read the weekly market letters on stocks. One of these is issued by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York, for the benefit of their customers. Any of my readers can receive a copy regularly without charge if they will write to the firm mentioned for it and mention Jasper.

Banker, St. Paul, Minn.: The Chidsey Express Co.'s pref. stock is offered at \$100 per share with a 25 per cent. bonus of common stock. The latter has been paying 7 per cent. for several years. The original offer was one share of common with two of pref., but that offer has been withdrawn and one share of common is now given to the purchaser of four shares of pref. Get particulars by addressing Chidsey Express Co., Flatiron Building, New York.

Bonus, Portland, Me.: The only bond of the character you mention, in a denomination as small as \$100, with which a bonus of stock is given, is the 5 per cent. first mortgage bond of the Colorado Railway, Light & Power Co. This is a gold bond and is offered at 92½ with 50 per cent. of common stock. The bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 and an application will be made to list the securities on the New York Stock Exchange. Write to Walston H. Brown & Bros., 45 Wall Street, New York, for further details.

C., St. Louis, Mo.: In buying bonds for investment it would be well to make inquiries of your own into the character of the securities recommended by the trust company. The weakness of some of these was disclosed in the recent panic and that there is as much difference in their standing as there is in that of the banks. The bonds recommended by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York, are beyond question strictly in the investment class and can be relied upon. They are in denominations of \$100 upward. These can be bought by those who wish to save their money on installments as small as \$10 and the deposits earn interest at once. The little booklet, "The Safe Way to Save," issued by this company may be had by any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper.

(Continued on page 197.)

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK A. FOWLER, one of the best-known church organists in the country, choral leader, at New York, February 3d, aged 60.

Sir George Drummond, Senator, banker, one of Canada's foremost captains of industry, at Montreal, Canada, February 2d, aged 81.

Mrs. Jesse Van Zile Belden, novelist, clubwoman, at Syracuse, N. Y., February 3d, aged 53.

Rev. Dr. Richard L. Howell, wealthiest rector in the country, at New York, February 1st.

Simon Burns, widely known labor leader, at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 6th, aged 54.

Dr. Caesar Borja, former secretary of foreign affairs for Ecuador, minister of finance, physician and poet, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, February 1st, aged 58.

Rev. Dr. George W. Lee, pastor of one of the largest negro Baptist congregations in the United States, at Washington, D. C., February 6th.

Miss Nancy Pendergast, oldest of Army Nurses' Association, at Somerville, Mass., February 6th, aged 91.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

Too Many Laws.

IF OUR State Legislatures met only half as often it would be better for us all. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, of New York, recently reaffirmed the suggestion that has often been made, that good government would be aided more by insisting on the enforcement of existing laws than by the passing of new ones. We have already an abundance of good laws. But Legislatures have a mania for new legislation. They imagine they are doing nothing unless new laws are being passed, forgetting that better service can sometimes be rendered in defeating proposed legislation. Then the ambitious new legislator wants the feather in his cap that comes from having his name attached to some scheme which happens at the moment to be popular. So we are plagued with a great variety of sensational statutes that soon swell the already too large number of dead laws. We need to-day, and need it badly, an increased respect for law and constituted authority; and the way to accomplish this is not to be found in swelling the number of defunct statutes, but in insisting on present laws being enforced.

The Horse in Vaudeville.

THE HORSE is so stupid that he can be taught anything and he will remember it. That, says an eminent naturalist, is negative intelligence. Whatever the term may be, here is how a horse is usually taught tricks. Endless repetition is necessary for the simplest act. It must become a mechanical habit. If you watch the trained horse on the vaudeville stage, you are amazed at the way he paws the floor when his master asks him the time; how, at a given signal, he takes up a sponge and rubs it over a certain spot on the blackboard or picks up a card lying in a certain position. Each of these tricks answers certain questions, but the horse does not know it. He merely follows a blind habit, just as he will when you say, "Whoa!" You might interpolate the word into the Declaration of Independence, and a mere sharp accenting of that word "Whoa!" would cause him to stop. The reason he is so available for the deceptions of the vaudeville stage is that he possesses just the right degree of stupidity. If he were more stupid he would not be plastic enough to acquire convenient habits. If he were cleverer he would acquire too many habits and lead too independent a life.

Making Love in Portugal.

THE MOST important event in the life of a Portuguese woman is marriage. Next in importance are the early days of courtship, for a Portuguese courtship is the essence of romance, and the ways of the Portuguese lover are singularly picturesque. Here is a little drama in which Cupid is stage director. If a young Portuguese sees in the street a pretty girl with whom he would like to become acquainted, he follows her. Chaperons are not impassable obstructions. He follows her right up to her very door and notes the address. Next day he comes again, and if the young lady approves of him—for she certainly saw him the day before—she is on the lookout. Sometimes hard fate in the guise of an angry parent prevents her, and then the gallant youth is kept waiting. Sooner or later she leans over the balcony and smiles at him. The happy youth ties a note to a cord which the fair lady drops from the balcony. The next day the young man comes again. This time he rings at the door. If the inquiries which the young lady's elders have made prove satisfactory, the swain is admitted to make the acquaintance of the young lady. After that, courtship in Portugal is about the same as it is in Kankakee or Kalamazoo.

Law Cards.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, while engaged in the conduct of a case, objected to the irregularity of the counsel on the opposite side, who, in examining his witnesses, put leading questions.

"I have a right," answered the counsel, "to deal with my witnesses as I please."

"To that I offer no objection," retorted Sir Frederick. "You may deal as you like, but you sha'n't lead."

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Every room has its own private bath.

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By James Montgomery Flagg.



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In 50-cent size, 11 x 14 inches.

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Leslie's Weekly, March 10th.

It will cover every phase of the automobile—with

interesting articles by practical writer's, illustrated with

striking photographs. Order from your dealer Now.

The Open Door.

(Continued from page 182.)

and at that moment he had great joy of her dear face a-quiver with sympathy and her voice unstrung with emotion. They preached him a wordless sermon on the values his turbulent life had of late o'eridden.

He leaned toward her. "Why are you sorry?"

"Because—because it is forever. It must always be with you. You will never be able to forget."

"I did it to save my life," he protested.

"I know. Yes, to save your life," she repeated softly, and by her manner he knew she was thinking it over.

"Did I do wrong? Do you blame me? Am I a common—?" But his pity spared her the word on his lips.

"I don't know. I cannot judge. But I do not blame you. Why should I, who am myself so full of faults?"

He smiled tenderly, almost bitterly, at her naïveté. The very mention of her faults served to emphasize the gulf that lay between them, unbridgable. He was a fighter, a man of action, not given to self-depreciation; but at bottom there was in him the reverence for fineness, for purity. It was impossible for him to look into the depths of those eyes which spoke so innocently and not know that the thing he had done yesterday, recklessly, in the heat of his passionate resentment, must stand forever between them. He had looked in the face of his happiness too late by twenty-four hours.

The thought of her stayed with him through all the hours of the night. When at last he fell into troubled dreams she had her place in them. He dreamed in horror that all his enemies were shooting at her as she stood by the glow of her camp fire, and that giant hands kept him from going to her rescue, struggle as desperately as he might.

In the gray dawn he awakened, renewed the fire, and began to prepare breakfast. The sunlight was streaming through a rift in the hills before she appeared at the flap of her little sleeping tent. In her dewy eyes was still a hint of dreams, as if sleep had not yet been driven far from them. The lithe young grace of her warmed his heart to a soft glow. Her smile was grave and sweet, as for a comrade, nor did it tell that she, too, had looked with open eyes into the darkness while the hours followed each other in a long procession.

"Como?" he greeted her from the camp fire, over which he was stooped. She answered, "Buenos dias," lightly enough, but as it seemed to him with a certain reservation of herself the night had brought. During their first meal together she had been the hostess, as frankly unconscious of herself as a boy. But now they had changed places. It was he that pressed food upon her, hastened to wait upon her wants and to anticipate them. She felt a little shy and doubtful, was aware of some excitement stealing subtly through her blood.

"Do you often do this?" he asked, with a nod of his head toward the bleating sheep.

"Not often. Only once before at night. We have a herder, you know."

"And you have lived all your life in these hills?"

"Except a year when I was in a convent school at Santa Fé."

"But you have been to school here? You have read books?"

"Yes, I have read books."

He was himself unconscious of the persistence of his gaze. A tide of color flushed her cheeks. She lowered her eyes, for she did not know what thoughts were passing behind the lean, hard mask of his face. He was thinking that she was unique among all the women he had ever met. Something free and unrestrained, something born of the wild hill life denied her any worldly knowledge. She was a slender-limbed Arcadian shepherd maid, moving light as a wood-nymph through sun-dappled umbrageous shades, every motion innocent and untutored as those of a fawn. Last evening he had shut the door on his curiosity, but now he drew her on to tell him of her life. He learned that her mother had died when she was a babe, that she had been brought up by her father far from women. His imagination filled in the gaps and showed him how her fancy had contrived a life for herself that should

find support in all that nature had to offer of golden sunlight, of joy in creeping things, of nights when the finger of God seemed to have touched the hills and the sky. So she had made the barren places green and had kept the sordidness of her existence from reaching the soul.

He was to learn this more fully later. He helped her drive the herd to its morning pasture ground, and once, when her duties took her from him, he heard her singing with a soft, involuntary joy note in her voice, like the sound of laughter or the full-throated caroling of a lark when the music comes tumbling eagerly over itself. But there were moments when her gaiety was stricken dumb. He knew that then she was thinking of him and the trouble that had brought him here.

They ate lunch on the sunny hillside, the sheepdog stretched at her feet. The meal had progressed to its conclusion when the collie leaped to his feet, looked straight down the draw, and gave a sharp bark.

She lost color and turned to him.

"They have come—for you."

He nodded, grim lines deepening at the corners of his mouth.

A rider came into view, caught sight of them, and rode forward to the foot of the hill. Here he dismounted and began the ascent.

"Who is he?" asked the girl breathlessly.

"Jim McGovern, the sheriff."

"But how did he know you were here?"

"I met an Indian and sent him a note."

"And you will go back with him?"

He looked straight before him in bitterness of soul. "Yes, I shall go back with him."

She watched the sheriff mount the hill, but at last her misery drove her to speech. "And you will not come back again?"

"Can any of us go back in life?" he asked hopelessly. "Can we ever undo our actions and live as if they had not been?"

"We can make new starts. Surely our mistakes do not shut the door on our future," she said, in a low, troubled voice.

"You forget. I shall be a criminal. They will shut me up because I am not fit to be trusted at large," he told her bitterly.

She shook her head. "No, they will not do that. The truth will prevail. You will be freed."

"And if I were—with the memory of this between us—could there be any friendship between you and me? Could I come to you as if his blood were not on my hand?"

"I don't know," she murmured, then looked helplessly at him out of a face touched with the tragedy that was upon them both. "I am only a girl. I do not know—anything. But—I am not your judge."

He met her misty eyes and had to clamp his jaw upon the desire of her that welled in him.

From the sheriff came a short-winded, "Hello, Phil! Ran you down at last, eh?"

"Yes, Jim."

McGovern reached them, took off his broadbrimmed hat to the girl, and stood perspiring in the sunshine. Humorous crow's-feet creased the corners of his blue eyes.

"Been telling you he's a fugitive from justice, has he, ma'am?" he demanded.

"Yes."

"Sho! He's a false alarm. The man ain't daid. He's going to git well, doc says. I been riding hell-for-leather to impart the news." And McGovern grinned amiably at his friend.

"Going to get well! Are you sure?"

"I ain't no certified practitioner, but that's what Doc Gibson says."

Barry's eyes met those of the girl. Hers were shining with pure joy.

"I'm glad—I'm so glad for you!" she cried happily.

McGovern's eyes were on his pony during that instant their hands met.

"I'm going to make that new start. I reckon the door of my future is still open," Barry told her, in a low voice.

She met his eyes for an instant and then looked away.

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ANGING on to the strap in a crowded street car after a hard day—going often to a cheerless home—or to a miserable hall bedroom in a

cheap boarding house? "Yes?"

"Lots of them?" We thought

so! We have all seen them!!

Couldn't happen to your boy or

girl, though! No? That's

what their Father may have

thought. He stopped at think-

ing about it. Didn't act when he

could have bought the life insur-

ance policy which would have pre-

vented it all. Now his Boy—

who has been robbed of the

education which would have given

him an even start in the world—

and his Girl who has been robbed

of her chance of a Home—mean-

ing everything to a young woman

—have to pay the price of that

Father's neglect, or thoughtless-

ness, or indifference, or carelessness,

(call it what you will, we call it

criminal, the result to the children

is the same), and it's a heavy price

and an unfair one, which they have

to pay. Better take stock of

your Life Insurance. Is it

enough? No? We thought not!

Send for The Equitable Life

Assurance Society man—NOW

—TO-DAY. You don't know,

it may already be too late for you

to get these benefits! He will

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come a member of the Equitable

Society.

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cost to put an Equitable policy

between your boy and your girl

and the 12-hour day!

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City

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843

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Made To Order after latest New York Designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.

ON CREDIT BY MAIL

S. Forester, Playwright

(Continued from page 184.)

door, drew a long breath, and stood before him, her head drooping pathetically. Hers was a proud little head, and the humiliation seemed great.

The man stood looking at her, unable to speak for sheer pity of her. The silence became tense. Every muscle in Morrison's body was strained to the utmost at finding himself in such exclusive proximity to the woman who seemed to reach so far into his life as to make him incapable of fair thinking. The whole atmosphere held him spellbound—the soft lights, the little room, with the clever makeshifts that only the refined, creative mind could conceive and the analytical detect. There was the merest suggestion of fragrance—no doubt from the woman's person. His senses were enthralled; he was realizing, in part, a dream picture that haunted him in moments of reverie.

He pulled himself together. "What am I to say?" she was whispering, without raising her eyes.

"Nothing, if it pains you."

"But—I have deceived you."

"The deception, I'm sure, was justifiable and from an unselfish motive."

"Thank you. Sit down and let me tell you. I must take you into my confidence and ask you to aid me."

He seated himself in the shadow, where he could watch the play of her features. "I surmise," he ventured, "that you did not write the play."

"Oh, yes. I wrote every word of it."

"You wrote it?" he cried eagerly.

She nodded.

"Then nothing else matters. My disappointment lay only in the thought that you were glorying in the reputation of another."

A radiant smile shone in her eyes. "Every thought, every word of the play is my own; but my husband does not suspect it. I could not tell him. It seemed too cruel."

"You must have known he would discover it in time."

"Perhaps; but I did not look so far ahead. It came so suddenly. I hadn't time to tell you. I had intended to come to you for advice."

"That you may have," he said gently.

"Poor Stephen's ill luck seems to pursue him. He was a successful journalist when we were married, four years ago. When his health failed him, he took to the drama, with the result you know. I hadn't the heart to tell him he lacked the dramatic instinct. I have encouraged him by telling him that each play, as I copied it, was better than the last. Doing this for him gave me the experience you have seen fit to praise in my own play. I watched his health fail, and at last, desperate and discouraged, I grasped at the case of the Alostines, that was agitating such controversy all over the country, and wrote my play. I saw the moral I thought the country was groping for—and you have it! I sat up night after night, working like a thing inspired." She paused, clasping her hands tightly.

"Now, Mr. Morrison," she said, "what shall I do? I can't tell him I

have succeeded where he has failed. Help me to keep it from him."

"We will manage to keep the truth from him," Morrison said. "If necessary, we can postpone the production until he is strong enough to bear an explanation."

"You don't realize that his case is hopeless?" she asked. "That is why I am so anxious to let him think his dreams have been realized."

"You are quite right, and, may I add, you are very brave." She made a gesture of protest. He went on. "But can nothing be done? A change, perhaps, would help him."

"No; the doctors give me no hope. It is only a matter of time." There was a sob in her throat as she arose.

"It is shameful to inflict my troubles on you, Mr. Morrison; but an explanation was due you. Besides, I don't want to lose your good opinion."

"Never fear. I have discovered that you are of great value to me."

She sent up her brows and scrutinized him for an instant.

"I mean," he said hastily, "that your ideas, your ability will prove valuable. They are precious assets."

Then, recognizing the old confidence in her eyes, he added, "And you will let me know to-morrow how your husband is?"

"Yes; I shall drop you a note."

Dexter Morrison left, and as he neared his home he realized that the struggle had commenced within his own being—the struggle between his good and his bad existence. Selina Forester appealed to something in the man that was not altogether of the flesh; she appealed to him as had no other woman in his life. And—she was a wife!

Even as he struggled with himself after a night of sleepless tossing, there came to his hand a note:

"Stephen never quite rallied from last night's weakness. He left me at midnight. I am entirely alone, but I will try to be brave. Selina Forester."

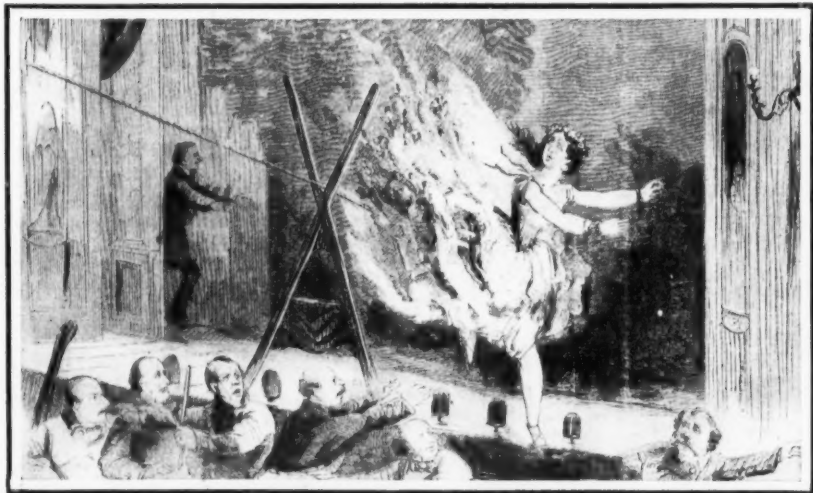
"Alone?" echoed Morrison. "Alone? No, not so long as I can be near!"

The Industrious Women of Iceland.

THERE is no society in Iceland as we understand the word. Women do not sit at home and indulge in social amenities. Iceland femininity is never idle. Each family supplies its own wants in food and raiment, and lives principally by sheep rearing and fishing, at which the women work as hard as the men for a livelihood. They also take a considerable share in the agricultural work. They ride around the country selling or bartering the things they make. Women may also be seen at any of the harbors loading up the cargo-boats. During the winter evenings they spin, knit stockings or shirts, embroider saddle cloths and bed covers, and weave carpets. Outdoors they have to fetch water for the cattle, often from long distances, help the men mend their fishing implements, and take care of the general housework in addition. In spite of all this, the average length of a woman's life in Iceland is considerably longer than a man's.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.



A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT THAT CAUSED A THEATER PANIC
FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Josephine Farren, a pretty and popular soubrette, was dancing at Volks' Garten, a German theater, in the New York Bowery, on February 4th, 1860. As she was performing on the tight-rope, her dress caught fire from one of the candle footlights. In an instant, she was enveloped in flames. Several musicians ran from the orchestra pit and extinguished the flames, receiving severe burns themselves. Miss Farren was immediately moved to her home, where she died the following day.

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly files of February, 1860, and copyrighted.)

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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MOUNT BIRDS Learn the art of Taxidermy. We can teach you by mail to mount birds, animals, tan hides, make rugs, etc. Very fascinating and profitable. Decorate your home and office. Save your fine trophies. Tuition low, success guaranteed. Write today for Free Book on Taxidermy and our magazine. Both free. NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERM, 4072A Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

\$120 AN HOUR "Keenoh" agents make this and more. "Keenoh" is the great razor sharpener, the only one that will hone or stop. L. A. Flinker makes \$50.00 to \$150.00 a week selling it. KEENOH CO. 3901 Keenoh Bld. Detroit, Mich. Write today.

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NEW YORK

Individual instruction for Health and Strength at my Select Gymnasium or by mail. Particulars on request.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 194.)

D., Binghamton, N. Y.: I do not recommend the Julian Hawthorne proposition, or any mining venture of that nature.

M., Springfield, Mass.: American Smelters does not look to me like an attractive purchase from the investment standpoint. I would not be in a hurry to buy.

Soudan, Mexico: The pref. railway stocks like U. P. and S. P. would be safest or S. P. common. American Sugar also with part of the investment in C. C. C. and St. L.

M. P., Connellsville, Pa.: 1. The firm is a member of the Stock Exchange in good standing. 2. Va.-Car. Chem. com. looks better at this writing as a speculation than either St. Louis Southwestern or Wabash common.

E., New York: The difficulties in which the local traction system has become involved accounts for the failure to pay the coupons to which you refer. What plan of reorganization will be provided remains to be seen. I would not sacrifice the bond at prevailing prices.

Attleboro, Florida: Diamond Match, Con. Gas, Western Union Tel. and American Express Co. stocks are hardly in the permanent investment class though they all stand among the stocks that have merit and that should be able to continue to pay their dividends.

Six Per Cent., Altoona, Pa.: If you will write to the New York Central Realty Co., Suite 1180, No. 1328 Broadway, New York, and ask for a free copy of their magazine, entitled, "The Six Per Cent. Exponent," it will describe their 6 per cent. gold bonds and the offer to small investors.

N., Hancock, N. Y.: Gilt-edged securities are not paying 7 per cent. Stocks that yield such returns must be classed as somewhat speculative. Many speculative stocks have developed ultimately into investment securities. Everything depends upon the continuance of good management.

R., Cabot, Vt.: 1. American Woolen pref., American Sugar pref. and Southern Pacific are all a fairly safe purchase on recessions, and especially Southern Pacific and Sugar. 2. American Ice earned over 5 per cent. on the stock during the past year, but there is no talk of a resumption of dividends as yet.

M., East Orange, N. J.: I do not believe that the market has had all the liquidation to which it will be entitled if the decision of the Supreme Court in the tobacco case is as drastic as that of the lower court. After such a decline, investment stocks can usually be bought with safety. I would not buy on a margin.

L., Jeannette, Pa.: A great many real estate propositions are being offered. I know nothing of either of the ones to which you refer, but I would not advise their purchase unless you have satisfactory information concerning their value, a good deal more than you can get out of prospectuses, notices and circulars.

J. P., Long Island: Third Avenue stock does not appear to have much value in view of its heavy bonded obligations. Yet if by some general plan of reorganization on a liberal basis the Third Avenue could be made a part of a local traction system it might once more become the earning property it formerly was. If you pay the assessment you take this speculative possibility.

Mojave: Our gold exports thus far are not of sufficient amount to cause apprehension, but unless the balance of trade is more in our favor we may have heavier exports of gold this year. If they come at a time when we can ill spare it the effect will be depressing, especially in view of the deficit in the Federal treasury, which, however, is showing a marked reduction at present.

G., Brooklyn, N. Y.: New York Central is regarded as an investment stock, and with a return of prosperity you ought to get all you paid for it and more. Vir.-Car. Chem. is an industrial in good standing, but not in the same class with Central. If you are well advised as to the earnings of the latter, the change might be made, but chances are that the rise in the stock has in part discounted the dividend. Clerk, Madison, Wis.: 1. In a panicky market you can buy a few shares of any of the low-priced stocks, with hope of gain if you will hold them. You should avoid stocks that are subject to assessment or which are in the hands of receivers. 2. J. F. Pier-son, Jr., & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, deal in small lots. Write to them for their "Circular A-22" describing fractional bonds.

Bonds, Boston, Mass.: Municipal irrigation bonds paying 6 per cent. are very highly recommended by a number of bankers, including Farson, Son & Co., prominent members N. Y. Stock Exchange. They have been dealing in bonds for many years and highly recommend municipal irrigation 6 per cent. If you will write to the firm at 21 Broad Street, New York, for their "Circular No. 10,355, L. W." you will get a full description of these securities.

H., New York: The Consolidated Fireworks Co. of America has a capital of nearly \$1,000,000 com. and

nearly half a million 6 per cent. pref. It is controlled by the Central Fireworks Co., which owns a majority of the Consolidated stock. I have been unable to get a report of its earnings. I do not know why the dividends were passed. That question might with propriety be asked of the company by any shareholder so that he might understand the situation and act accordingly.

D., Wilmington, Del.: 1. American Smelting and Refining com. is controlled too much by an inside clique to enable the general public to understand its real status. For this reason I do not advise its purchase. The slump no doubt was occasioned by the failure of the efforts of the clique to maintain the price. 2. The talk about the value of American Light and Traction com. is not justified by the earnings, and at the present price the stock is not particularly attractive.

Starter, Indianapolis, Ind.: You would make a mistake in putting all your money in one stock as you know so little about the market. You can buy five, ten or twenty shares each of two or three stocks and have a better chance of learning the market's ways and how to operate. Renkorf, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, have a special small lot department. Write to them for their special "Small Lots Letter L-1." It will help you out.

A., Shippensburg, Pa.: 1. No one ever knows when a reaction has ended. While the market may be entitled to a recovery, the conditions which caused the reaction have not been substantially changed and will not be until the tobacco case is decided by the U. S. Supreme Court or until the administration makes clearer a purpose not to interfere with general prosperity. 2. Any of the low-priced dividend payers offer fair opportunities for a speculative purchase on recessions. I believe also in Southern Pacific, C. C. C. and St. L., U. P. and American Sugar.

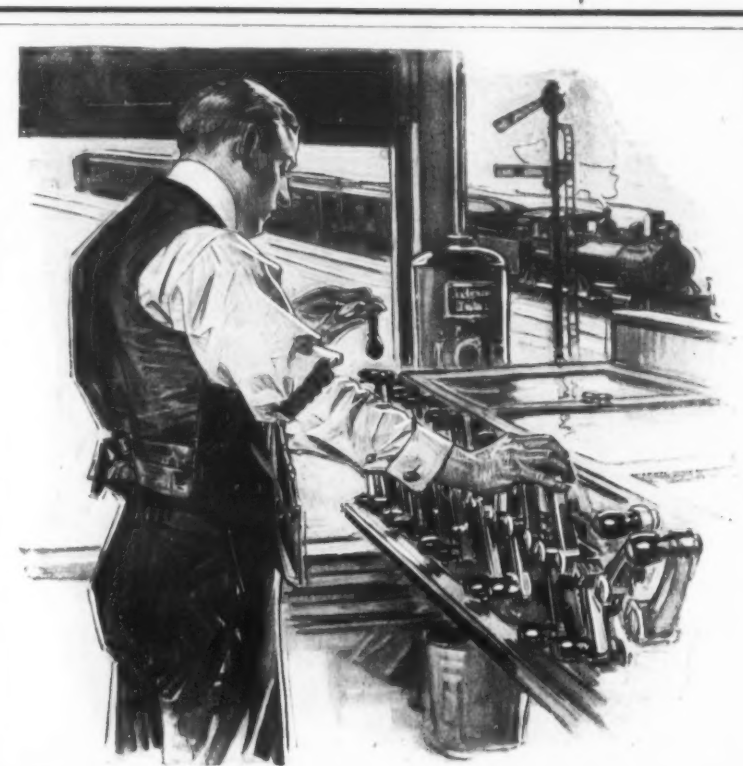
B., Manchester, N. H.: If the expenditures of the United Wireless system is as small as you state, will you explain the reason for the enormous capitalization? Have you observed the suit of the stockholder against the United Wireless on the charge that the officers are selling preferred stock from the treasury while holding up his and other outstanding preferred shares and that he cannot get a transfer made on the company's books? There is no monopoly in the wireless business and nothing, therefore, to justify the talk of its being a rival, as an earner, of the telephone.

Earnest, New Haven, Conn.: 1. A 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bond is offered at 100 and interest by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York. It is the bond of the Idaho-Oregon Light and Power Co. with net earnings of over twice the amount of the interest charges. White & Co. will be glad to send you their special circular concerning this bond. 2. The profit-sharing offer to which you refer is made to small investors having \$50 or upward to invest and is fully described in an interesting book entitled, "Profit-sharing Offers." A copy will be sent you if you will write to R. S. Peale, president, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW YORK, February 17th, 1910. JASPER.

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The signal-man by means of automatic levers works all the switches in the yard and prepares for the arrival and departure of every train.

Time is a factor in all traffic matters

and the signal system, perfect as it may be, depends after all upon the man who works the levers and the trainmen who observe the signals.

Back of the signal system is the time inspection service to insure the accuracy of employees' watches.

The time inspectors of 180 leading Railroads of America have officially approved the HOWARD watch for Railroad service.

A HOWARD is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel in a Boss or Crescent gold-filled case at \$40.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14k. solid-gold case at \$150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card, Dept. U, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



HURRY Secure the agency for your territory and the right to sell all makes of automobiles. This advertisement will appear only once and you must act quickly if you wish to secure this unusual opportunity. A pleasant and healthful occupation for spare time. You will find that this is more profitable and requires less capital than the usual agency contract. Automobiles are here to stay. This opportunity will only be presented to you once, so write today for particulars. **HURRY**

Nyberg Automobile Works, Inc., 2440 Michigan Ave., Dept. H, Chicago, Ill.

New Counterfeit Gem.

THE SUDDEN popularity of the black opal has, like all other fads, brought with it a crop of spurious productions. Artificial gems of this species have already been dumped on the market to a considerable extent. Real black opals come from a small patch of land in New South Wales. The increasing demand of the past two years has more than doubled the price. Fine specimens sell at a hundred dollars a carat; some cost as much as diamonds. As inferior opals, in gray, yellow, or brown, can be obtained for a few cents a carat, there is a large profit on coloring them black. Dealers believe that the field in New South Wales is likely to be exhausted at any time. It is small in extent. It is owned by the government, which opens it to all miners on payment of a small fee, and about seven hundred men are working in the volcanic rock. Black opals get their

name from the basic or body color. When seen at certain angles they are black, but the slightest change produces a flashing, variegated mass of colors.

France's Temple of Literature.

THE NEWS that President Roosevelt and Dr. Henry Van Dyke were invited to lecture at the Sorbonne, in Paris, excites an inquiry into the nature of that institution. The Sorbonne is the name of the building which contains the Schools of Letters and Science of the University of Paris. It was founded by and named after Robert de Sorbon, confessor to Louis IX., in 1253. It was intended originally to aid purse-slim students in theology. It became one of the most famous schools in the world. Its graduates held such high standing that all the members of the Theological School assumed the title of Bachelor or Doctor of Sorbonne. It has been rebuilt several times.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Sporting Gossip from the Old Fan's Notebook

By Ed. A. Goewey



THE OLD FAN.

YOU REMEMBER Billy Gilbert, formerly the Giants' great second sacker and once ranked among the two or three leading infielders of the whole country. Well, recently Bill unburdened himself of a little inside information it might be worth your while reading over. Gilbert said:

"It is generally admitted that the Giants of 1904 and 1905 were some ball team, and with all the talk nowadays about complicated signals, it is curious for me to remember that Bill Dahlen and I never had a signal, though he was the keystone of our infield. We worked with the catcher's sign, and if necessary we'd call out to each other. Pitcher, catcher and all the fielders knew who was covering. Our batteries, in fact, really broke up the hit and run on an opponent. Our pitchers, especially McGinnity, could make the batters hit where they wanted them to."

This is most interesting if you have read the magazine dope emanating from a gentleman in the central West, who would have us believe that good ball can be played only by those men who have reduced the game to an exact science and work with the assistance of a tape-measure, a tee-square and an intimate knowledge of algebra and fractions.

Boston is the latest town to plan evening vaudeville shows for its ball parks. Both the American and National League parks have been leased for these shows. Put a pin in this. If the managers once get stung by the theatrical bug, baseball will start on the down grade. High-class sport and show speculation will not travel well together.

Some one suggested recently that Colonel Roosevelt be sent to discover the South Pole as soon as he returns from Africa. Now, what's bothering us is—did a politician or a sport offer that suggestion?

Hazing, it is understood, is to be resumed at West Point. Suppose the idea is that those who survive the hazing ought to make good candidates for the eleven. While having no bearing upon the above, it has been gleaned from the "East Side Fashion Notes" that brass knuckles and sandbags will be popular again this summer with the gentlemen who do business along the dark side streets.

"Ginger" Beaumont has been secured by Chance through a trade and will be kept as a pinch hitter.

The year 1909 will be remembered for the passing of great pitchers. Included in the list of those who ran their race as far as the big leagues are concerned are Bill Dineen, Jack Chesbro, Tom Hughes, Nick Altrock, Jesse Tannehill, Carl Lundgren and Chick Fraser.

"Bugs" Raymond, the popular but flighty one, has promised to stick to the water wagon during the 1910 season. About the only way to keep the insect permanently in the neighborhood of the H₂O cart is to get him inside the wagon and lock him in.

Prompted by a storm of adverse criticism of the Pittsburgh management for releasing First Baseman Abstein, of the champions, President Barney Dreyfuss recently made the following statement to set himself right with the fans:

"I am satisfied that Abstein gave us his best efforts all the time he was with us, and as an honest, conscientious and hard-working ball player he can get a recommendation from me any time he wants it, but I am satisfied that Manager Clarke's judgment will prove the best in this case, just as it has always done in the past."

"Fred told me as early as last June that we should have to get some one for Abstein's place in 1910 as Bill mixed up the team's plays too frequently. Abstein has my best wishes for success in his new berth in St. Louis and I hope he proves a great help to the team from the start, but as for Pittsburgh missing him I am content to take chances on that and I have no fear of the outcome."

Yes, Fred's a slick one, and his judgment will probably stand the test. We'll all wait and see.

It is stated that a contract has been closed by President Murphy, of the Chicago Nationals, for the construction of an electrical scoreboard at the West Side Park. The contrivance will be placed back of right field, and when completed will measure 200 feet in length and 36 feet in height. The board will designate which man is at bat, who, if any, are on the bases; how many out, number of balls and strikes, and other things that the spectators may wish to know during the course of the game.

It is said that the Eastern League wants to break into New York and establish a club in the Bronx or upper borough of the city. The Yanks' and Giants' grounds are both located below the Harlem River in the borough of Manhattan, and the Superbas over across the East River in Brooklyn. The Bronx has a population of about a million to draw from, and a club there would be a sure financial success. However, the Eastern League will have a hard time breaking into the Bronx if she wants to remain under the National agreement. Baseball law forbids another club establishing within five miles of the city line. But agreements in baseball have been broken many times and oft, and developments are awaited with interest. That the three New York clubs would fight to a finish against any invasion of the territory over which they hold jurisdiction is a foregone conclusion.

Secretary John Heydler is likely to make a change in the style of his records this year, whereby

pitchers will be averaged according to the number of batters that face them, and not by the number of games won or lost. For a long time they have been trying to figure a system that would give the pitcher what was coming to him. Another idea is to average him according to the number of runs scored per inning, but Heydler believes his method will fill the bill.

The story printed in the daily papers recently about the American Association invading Chicago this year started the sporting reporters out there hustling for information. They discovered that Charles Havenor, owner of the Milwaukee club, had purchased a large tract of land at Addison and Sheffield avenues, plenty big enough for a ball park. Watch that Milwaukee franchise being transferred to Chicago some day, and when it's done St. Paul's will go to Milwaukee.

Arthur Irwin is to have charge of Stallings's Yannigans again this season. Coming up from Richmond, he will open up at Lancaster and help the champion Tri-Staters raise their pennant on April 7th. The same day the regular Yanks play Princeton at American League Park.

The Pirates will spring a new one on the training trip this spring. From the time they begin work at Hot Springs until they start the championship season, they will play with a real umpire handing out decisions. Fred Clarke has decided that the men will work better with a regular arbitrator doing business than with one of the players or a spectator umpiring, and at his suggestion Van Sickle, an American Association umpire, will draw pay from the Pittsburgh club to umpire all exhibition games.

President Tom Lynch showed his iron hand when Clark Griffith proposed to change the coaching rules so that a coach could talk to the batter. Hank O'Day was with Griffith on the proposition, but Lynch said, "Nay, nay!" "Can't I even yell, 'Put the wood to her!' and 'Hit her out, old boy!'" demanded Griffith. "We'll see about it," grinned Lynch; "but there'll be no rules changed to give you fellows any more leeway."

George L. Moreland, the Pittsburgh baseball statistician, makes Tommy Leach the greatest baseball player that ever lived. Moreland has been figuring major league batting and fielding averages for thirty years, and here's what he says: "You can talk of your Wagners, Lajoies, Cobbs, Mathewsons, Josses, Walshs and Youngs, but I think Tommy Leach is the greatest ball player that ever lived. Looking at his work from every angle, you can't find a single weak point. His fielding is remarkable, he uses rare judgment in running the bases, and a more timely batter never stepped to the plate. Above all, Leach knows how to do it and when to do it on the ball field. There is no wasted motion. He's always looking for and seeing an opportunity to help his team. I have seen Leach coach a base runner ahead of him on the sacks while he tore around the bases after poking a hit between the outfielders. His ability to gauge the distance one of his hits is going to travel and the

["Bugs" Raymond says that he is on the water wagon and intends to remain there during the 1910 season.—*News Dispatch*.]

The Rubaiyat of Obug Raymond.

HARK! for the Press is scatt'ring wide the News

That Obug Raymond has foresworn the Booze,

And that this Season and then for a Spell

King Bacchus will a firm Supporter lose.

Scarce can the Fans believe that this is true

And that Obug will wear the Ribbon blue,

But let's forget the Lapses of the past

And trust the Insect will begin anew.

And as the Training Season draweth near,

Let not base Tempters talk of Wine and Beer,

And try to lead from out the narrow Path

The greatest Heaver of the Moistened Sphere.

And lest his Friends awake in him Desire

Let great Obug to Solitude retire

Where tempting Side-doors swing not in the Breeze,

Nor Music, Lights and Laughter there conspire.

Each morn a thousand Roses shall he smell

And Nature, calm, Unrest within him quell,

The rumbling Brook and drone of happy Bees

Shall soothe and rest him like a magic Spell.

And there each Eve as he sits down to sup,

Clear Water shall o'er spill his every Cup;

Let Bill and Kiddo thunder Calls for him—

But he will heed them not, he'll pass them up.

A Book of Rules and there neath shady Bough

He'll study foxy Schemes and plan just how

To strike out Hans and other Swatters great;

'Twill be a Paradise for him, I vow.

ED. A. GOEWY.

time it will take the opposing outfielder to return it is wonderful."

Says the veteran Cy Young: "Baseball to-day is much like a theatrical performance. There is a star surrounded by the chorus. For years obstructions have been put in the pitcher's way, but he has always overcome them, and always will. It can't be otherwise. Good baseball must be, as it always has been, a pitcher's battle. If many runs are made it is poor ball playing. The game is with the pitcher."

"I expect to have forty men, all told, at Marlin Springs," said McGraw recently. "Some of the young pitchers will have a week's preliminary work before my big crowd arrives. There is nothing to the story of Donlin coming back, so far as I know. It probably sprang from the fact that Mike dropped in to see me a few minutes. Yes, he could come back and be as good as ever, I am satisfied. All he needs is six weeks' strict training and hard work."

Christy Mathewson begins his eleventh year with the Giants this season. His record for ten years, or to date, is 237 games won and 109 lost. Last year Matty made the great record of winning 25 and losing 6 games.

Wilbur Roach, who helped Lancaster win the pennant in the Tri-State last season, has written to a friend in New York to observe that "I'll get that job at shortstop for the Yanks or my name isn't Roach."

Jim McGuire has decided to switch around the Cleveland infield by putting Larry Lajoie on first base next season, with Turner at second, Nichols at short, and Bradley at third. May work all O. K. at that.

Charley Hickman, the former big league demon batsman, who was with Toledo last year, may be unable ever again to don the spangles. His legs have gone back on him, and the ailment has failed to respond to surgical treatment.

"With the Phillies training on the golf links and Manager Red Dooin on the stage, it is not hard to figure where Fogel's Quakers will finish," says a Chicago sporting writer.

Claude Rossman, the big first baseman who kicked himself out of the American League by refusing to play first for Jimmy McAleer in St. Louis last year, will hereafter be an outfielder. He has signed a two years' contract with Columbus, in which it is stipulated that he is to hold down a garden berth.

The following is a list of the one-hit games that were pitched last year in the major leagues, with the added information regarding the men who kept the twirlers from getting into the Pitchers' Hall of Fame:

American League—April 14, Mullin, of Detroit, against Chicago; lone hit made by Cravath. April 2, Coombs, of Philadelphia, against Boston; lone hit made by Speaker. June 8, Joss, of Cleveland, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Murphy. June 20, Walsh, of Chicago, against Cleveland; lone hit made by Turner. July 21, Burns, of Chicago, against Washington; lone hit made by Clymer. August 28, Gray, of Washington, against Chicago; lone hit made by Dougherty; Chicago won this game, 6 to 4, Gray issuing eleven passes to first base. September 11, Brockett, of New York, against Washington; lone hit made by Lelivelt after two strikes were recorded against him.

National League—April 25, Camnitz, of Pittsburgh, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Mitchell. May 21, Overall, of Chicago, against Boston; lone hit made by Sweeney. June 26, Ruelbach, of Chicago, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Mowrey, Ruelbach knocking down his liner, but being unable to field it to first in time to get the hitsmith. July 10, Fromme, of Cincinnati, against Brooklyn; lone hit made by Alperman. July 12, Camnitz, of Pittsburgh, against New York; lone hit made by Marquard; Pirate infielders laid back, expecting the New York pitcher to hit the ball out and he bunted. July 28, Pastorius, of Brooklyn, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Martell, who batted for Titus in the ninth inning; this was the only game Lefty won for the Superbas during the year. July 31, Wiltse, of New York, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Wilson. August 1, Mordecai Brown, of Chicago, against Philadelphia; lone hit made by Bransfield. September 14, Mordecai Brown, of Chicago, against Cincinnati; lone hit made by Egan. September 18, Willis, of Pittsburgh, against Brooklyn; lone hit made by Wheat.

Cleveland has released twenty-seven players since the close of last season, but at this writing still has twenty-eight pitchers alone on the pay-roll.

Griffith has ordered the 1910 uniforms for his Reds. The club will wear blue uniforms on the road. These and the white home costumes will be trimmed with red. The stockings will also be of red. The old-fashioned ministerial collars will be replaced by low, narrow, corded ones. Griffith has decided to have the home uniforms dry cleaned every Friday, so that his fair athletic followers may make a hit with the fair fans of Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Joe McGinnity says he will raise particular "hot doings" with any of his players found nagging or disputing with the umpires this season. Can it mean that the "Iron Man" has become jealous of his fame as one of the greatest kickers that ever played ball?

What Notable Men Are Talking About

FREEDOM FOR THE INDIVIDUAL.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

I AM A FIRM believer in the largest possible measure of freedom for the individual. He



DAVID J. BREWER,
Judge of the United States Supreme Court.

must be permitted to have the widest scope of action in carrying out his own life. There must be no checking of initiative. The great inventions of the age, the notable achievements of mankind, the progress of civilization, all typify what man has accomplished by his unrestricted, individual efforts. Mankind would not have been able to accom-

plish what it has if government had made itself felt on every side, holding back the desires of the individual, setting limited boundaries to the scope of his ambition, directing every day what he should and should not do. Quickly there would be an end to energy and initiative. Man would lose interest in his work. He would become inactive, unproductive. But at the same time there must be government to insure stability, to give form to the efforts of individuals, to render secure the fruits of their labor, to put into effect law. Individuality without any bounds, without form or cohesiveness, would result in the mob and utter confusion. Government is necessary to give form and system to individual effort, but not to restrict it. That form and system are expressed in the Constitution, which both guarantees individual liberty and insures stability of the nation.

UNIFORM LEGISLATION IMPORTANT.

H. N. McKinney, of N. W. Ayer & Son.

IN OUR country the impossibility of successful commerce without uniformity of law between the States was shown in its early history. You will recall how the conflicting interests of commerce between the different States often brought these States to the verge of war. Connecticut supplied New York with firewood, New Jersey with vegetables; and the citizens of New York, claiming that this foreign trade interfered with home interests, taxed both firewood and vegetables, causing indignation on the part of these States and retaliatory legislation by them. Maryland and Virginia clashed over the commerce which crossed the Potomac River. The regulations by one State as to foreign commerce were changed by another State to suit its own selfish interests, causing still more friction, and it was only after bitter experiences that the States finally agreed upon uniform laws which permitted free and satisfactory commercial intercourse. With such illustration as our country's history affords of the absolute necessity of identical uniformity of legislation between nation and State, it seems strange that in this day of enlightenment the question should still be open for discussion; and yet every business man interested in interstate commerce is painfully aware of the fact that there are often such differences between national and State laws as to prevent the easy transaction of business between the States.

PRICES ARE HIGH EVERYWHERE.

Emil Boas, General Manager Hamburg-American Line.

PRICES have risen all over the world, but this is due to the tremendous production of gold. It is the natural inclination of Americans to spend money. In many instances they spend more than they can afford. I have heard of men who mortgaged their houses to purchase automobiles. It does not take much of a philosopher to figure out the result of all this. There is money saved in America. The savings banks show gratifying reports. Money is cheap, crops are excellent, and the conditions of the country in general were never better. The fundamental conditions of the country are sound.

NO NORTH AND NO SOUTH.

Governor Patterson, of Tennessee.

LET ME tell of a scene I witnessed in Memphis, which I have related to some of our people in other parts of Tennessee who were not present, as carrying a lesson of inspiration to all. The occasion was a Confederate reunion, and a great concourse had assembled to pay their tribute of reverence to the remnants who wore the gray in the dark and bloody years, which were four of undying glory to North and South, as valor met valor from Manassas to the Wilderness. On the reviewing stand stood a son of the great captain of the Federal forces, whose indomitable will and iron courage had done more to wreck the fortunes of the Confederacy than any other single force. The stars and stripes were there, bravely waving; there were other flags, too, all tattered and torn, and those bore the stars and bars, old and holy relics of a cause that was lost. The thin gray line that will one day be reunited in another and happier land, where wars and rumors of wars are never heard, passed in line of march, and each man saluted the central figure on the stand, and the salutes were returned as heartily and soldierly as they were given. As the old soldiers circled back, they broke ranks and crowded about the reviewing stand, reaching out their grizzled hands, hardened and furrowed with exposure and time, to grasp that of the Federal soldier. When I saw the tears streaming down their cheeks, the moist eyes of the visitor and the struggle to hide his emotion, I felt that the disembodied spirits of Lee and Grant hovered over the scene, that their benediction rested there, and I thanked God that those soldiers were my father's comrades, that I was his son, that the American flag was my flag.

THE STRIKE AN ECONOMIC FAILURE.

President T. L. Lewis, of United Mine Workers.

THE STRIKE as a method of organizing has not proved a success. The enormous expenditure of funds and the tremendous waste of energy incident to industrial strife should be avoided. Our right to strike can never be surrendered, but it should be the very last resource and every other means exhausted before a suspension of work is ordered or takes place.

TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

I HOPE the time has gone by when it will be thought necessary to protect the interests of life-insurance policy-holders by efforts to corrupt legislators. Publicity, discussion, fair understanding of what you have in view and what is essential to the proper conduct of this business—those are your guarantees and those are the securities of the policy-holders you represent. You are not handling your own moneys, but the savings of the people. You are not responsible for legislation and you have no duty in any way, by any method which will not stand full and public discussion, to thwart any attack upon the interests committed to your care. You can much better trust the people, if they understand the situation, than you can trust those who are purchasable and run the risk in the future of reaping the harvest which is inevitable if there be sown in our legislative halls the seed of bribery and corruption.



CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Governor of the State of New York.

THE FARMER AND THE RAILROAD.

John S. Williams, Director Seaboard Air Line.

CAN YOU imagine farm life without a railroad somewhere within easy access? In France, in the three hundred years before the last century, at least one hundred years were famine years, in one section or another of the country, when hundreds perished of starvation in one district, while fatness and abundance made another glad. In the great famine between 1860 and



Special Easter Cruise

LEAVING THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH

Could Any Trip Be Better Chosen Than to BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, SAN JUAN and HAVANA?

Returning Saturday, April 9th. Two weeks of delightful travel on the superb twin screw steamship MOLTKE (12,500 tons), with all modern safety appliances and comforts of a first-class hotel. Ample Time Ashore for Sightseeing. \$85.00 up.

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WRITE FOR TRAVEL BOOKS

Hamburg-American Line, 41-45 Broadway, N. Y. Boston Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

1870, before the railroads spread out through India, it is estimated that 2,500,000 people died of starvation. Since then the fear of famine has lost much of its terror, and in recent years, after a more severe crop failure in India than that which caused the death from starvation of the several millions of people, it has been estimated that the deaths from starvation amounted to not more than 20,000—owing to the development of the Indian railways and the better means of intercommunication—scarcely one per cent. of the deaths which occurred in the previous famine. In our country a hundred years ago the journey from Savannah to New York was three weeks. Now it is one day or less. The charge for hauling a barrel of flour 150 miles was five dollars. Now

we haul it nearly 1,000 miles from Chicago to Newport News for thirty cents per barrel. Salt was sold at a cent a pound at the ports, and the cost of transportation two or three hundred miles inland increased its price to six cents a pound. Recalling these facts and remembering that corn was fuel in Illinois and Kansas, we can understand how utterly wasted would be the 7,000,000 boxes of oranges grown this year in Florida, or the thousands of car-loads of citrus fruits produced in California, if they had to depend on wagon roads or water. Without the railroads, the far-spreading wheat fields and corn fields of the West would lie idle and barren, and the population would be limited to the few who could crowd close to the banks of the river.

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Facts To Remember.

THESE few little hints of value may be well worth remembering. We quote as follows from a well-known manufacturing trade paper, the *Merchants' Journal*: Lost capital may be restored by diligent use of experience; time lost is lost forever. The success of perseverance: "Keeping everlastingly at it" always brings the hoped-for results. The pleasure of working: the only really unhappy, rich or poor, are the idle. The dignity of simplicity: when the "frills" are off the man is "on." The worth of character: in the last analysis the only real value is a clear conscience. The power of kindness: it wins when all coercive measures fail. The influence of example: practice does more than precept in showing the way. The obligation of duty: your concern should not be so much what you get as what you do for what you get. The wisdom of economy: the man who saves makes more than he saves. The virtue of patience: "All things come to him who waits." The improvement of talent: talent is the only capital which compounds itself by exercise. The joy of originating: the happiest man is he who does the best thing first.

Toothbrush for Cows.

WHO WOULD imagine that the gentle moo-cow needed a specially patented toothbrush and a dentifrice all to herself? Of course it isn't for bossy's own health. It is for yours and for mine. W. Kelsey Schoepf, a millionaire stock breeder near Philadelphia, has ordered that the cows on his farm have their teeth brushed every day. Science, he says, has driven him to such a revolutionary step. It is only fair to say that the cow, co-operating with the keeper, has proved materially appreciative of such treatment. The guardianship of science in the personal affairs of men is, up to a certain point, a matter for thankfulness. We go about our daily work with a warm feeling around our hearts that men of brains are wearing them out in our interest. Still, it can be conceived how this scientific paternalism can be carried too far, that it may grow tyrannical in time by the increasing tax that it imposes on our sensibilities, and that by pointing out the countless dangers which lurk around us hidden and unsuspected, science may be the bogymen who frightens the children of men in the dark. However, civilization hasn't gotten

tired of its onward march yet. It brings along in this case a new suggestion for some wide-awake advertising man. Here is an "ad" that might look well across our skyline: "Are your cows' teeth clean? Hendricks's Electric Toothbrush guarantees pure milk."

That Frivolous Hen.

IF YOU have any preference in the color of your farmyard pets, take heed. The color of hens may be changed from pure white to pink. Eggs with pink albumen, with striped red yolks, and with pure red yolks may be produced without difficulty, according to the experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture. Poultry experts have changed the color of the feathers of pure white hens to pink by feeding the hen with a rhodameride dye during the moulting season. This same dye gradually changes the white of an egg to pink. By the use of a dye known as Soudan III., the yolks of eggs have been made red. Demonstrators say that both yolk and albumen can be made red. So do not be surprised if some morning you find on your breakfast table a bright red omelet with pink borders.



SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF THE SULTAN'S WEALTH GOING UP IN FLAMES.

The palace of Cheragan, the meeting-place of the Turkish Parliament, was entirely destroyed by fire January 19th. The structure was the most superb on the Bosphorus. Many important documents were housed there, and practically all the archives, important bills and the budget estimates were destroyed. The fire, due to defective heating apparatus, spread with great rapidity. The building was constructed of marble and the interior was noted for the charm and magnificence of its art work in marble and wood.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

A REVOLUTIONARY CAMP REPELLING AN EARLY MORNING ATTACK. Zelaya's soldiers are undrilled and ragged, but they are proving themselves stubborn fighters.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

REVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS ARRIVING AT RAMA, NICARAGUA.

The press have reported, from time to time, victories for Zelaya's troops and those of the government. All information, however, concerning this opera bouffe warfare is uncertain.

NICARAGUA IS STILL TORN BY REVOLUTION.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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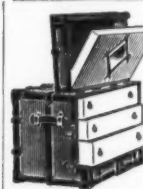
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F. A. STALLMAN, 64 Spring St., Columbus, O.

Palace in a Cave.

NEAR Prairie Grove, Ark., in a huge cave atop a seventeen-hundred-foot-high mountain, lives one of the State's most prominent and successful farmers. It is no ordinary hermit's cave that H. S. Mobley has chosen for his home. It is probably the most palatial cavern in the world, with all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric fans and lights, and steam heat. The chamber is seventy-eight feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and thirty-two feet high. The walls are of beautiful granite, highly polished. The front of the cave is protected by glass; the floors are of hard wood. Flues for cooking ranges pass through the mouth of the cave and extend outward for about forty feet. The ceiling is forty feet thick. Movable screens divide the room into numerous separate apartments. A crystal spring at the top of the mountain furnishes water through a private system of waterworks. The dwelling is reached by a well-kept road. The occupants enjoy perfect health the year round, for they have fresh, clear air always, and the thick stone walls conduct neither heat nor cold.

Golf Course above the Clouds.

THE HIGHEST golf course in Europe is near Maloja, in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland. It is a nine-hole course, with intervals varying from 170 to 350 yards. It is situated between Maloja and the pass which leads from the Engadine to the Lake of Como. The altitude of the links is about 6,200 feet above sea level. Maloja is an ideal spot for those who wish to flee the conventional summer tourist, which, in a country like Switzerland, is not an easy matter. The nearest station is at St. Moritz, ten miles away.

English Knock-about Hat

A stylish, serviceable Hat. Would sell for \$2.00 in most Hat stores. Genuine English Felt, flexible sweat band, neat outside band. Suitable for dress and business. Folds into compact roll without damaging. Unequaled for traveling, motor-ing, golfing, yachting, etc. All sizes. Colors: Black, Brown, Dark Green, Gray Mixture, Dark Blue, and White. Weight 4 ozs. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Prompt shipments. State size and color desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Care of Old Furniture.

IN THE care of antique furniture the less furniture polish put on it the better. Old oak and other woods require more elbow grease than applications. Sweet oil used in moderation is excel-lent for antique mahogany. It should be applied with a flannel rag and rubbed over the wood after the surface has been well dusted. Stains and spots can be taken out of mahogany by dipping a cork in oxalic acid and water and rubbing it over the marks. Two ounces of yellow beeswax dissolved in the same quantity of spirits of turpentine is also a good medium for mahogany. To clean old oak, first dust it well, then rub it with a flannel rag dipped in a mixture of beeswax, oil and spirits of turpentine. Unboiled linseed oil has the effect of darkening most woods. However, if the oil is diluted with half a pint of kerosene it is excellent for old walnut. The mixture should be well rubbed in and left to dry for half an hour before polishing is begun.

Earliest Railway Tickets.

RAILWAY travel is a much simpler proposition than in the days of its infancy. The first railway tickets were entirely different from those now in use. The booking clerk was furnished with a volume of which the pages were divided down the center by a perforated line. The outside half of each page was di-vided into slips about three or four inches long and an inch and three-quar-ters in width. On each of these slips was printed the name of the issuing sta-tion; spaces were provided in which the clerk wrote the name, date of issue, destination and time of train departure. One of these slips was given the pas-senger and the other retained in the book. The railway guard was provided with a waybill on which he entered par-ticulars of all his passengers, in about the same way a parcel is served nowa-days.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competi-tion to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A con-estant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or un-mounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be re-ceived, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photo-graphs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photo-graphs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic con-test. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news fea-ture is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or con-sideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, com-munications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive cap-tion telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a descrip-tion identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Looks So.

Woggs—"What is the largest ship afloat?"

Boggs—"According to the amount of antique furniture around, the Mayflower used to be; but, judging by the amount of stuff Peary carried to the North Pole, according to the testimonials in the December magazines, the Roosevelt has it beat a mile."

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